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Sikhs Fight Troops for Five Hours in Amritsar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI—Gunmen inside the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the Sikh shrine, opened fire on security forces early Monday, leading to a battle lasting at least five hours, an Indian government spokesman said.

The Sikhs attacked the authorities when they were ordered to leave the temple, reliable sources in New Delhi told The Associated Press. At least 36 Sikh militants were killed in the shooting, and their bodies were cremated inside the complex, the sources said.

The government spokesman said that shooting from within the temple complex began before dawn. For the first time, he said, those inside threw hand grenades at security forces. An Indian policeman was seriously injured, the spokesman said. Police sources said shooting continued intermittently Monday.

Troops have so far not entered the shrine, but a Home Ministry spokesman said Monday that they might have to if terrorists inside did not surrender. Sikh militants have vowed there will be a bloodbath if authorities try to raid the temple.

The spokesman said the government wanted "criminals taking shelter in places of worship" to "come out and surrender themselves in the authorities." But he added, "If the only way left is to get them out, we will give them no notice."

Sikh leaders have predicted a possible army attack on the Golden Temple, which Indian officials say houses a Sikh extremist "high command" directing communal attacks.

The Sikh militants involved in the battle killed belong to the Babar Khalsa group, sources told The Associated Press. The group is aligned with Harbans Singh Longowal, president of the Sikh party Akali Dal and a leader of the agitation for greater religious and political autonomy.

Supporters of the extremist leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale were not involved, the sources said. The government accuses Mr. Bhindranwale of being behind most of the Sikh terrorism.

The government said that three persons had been shot to death and nearly 30 houses set ablaze Monday by Sikh extremists in other areas of the northern state of Punjab, where Sikhs and Hindus have clashed for six months.

The state has been off-limits to foreigners without special permits. On Sunday, officials declared a 36-hour curfew, suspending road and rail transport, and imposed a news blackout.

Telephone and telex lines between New Delhi and Amritsar were not working Monday. Publication of Punjab newspapers was suspended.

The border with neighboring Indian states was sealed off, and troops replaced paramilitary units along Punjab's frontier with Pakistan, the Press Trust of India said.

In a seven-day gun battle near the shrine Friday between Sikhs and security forces, 11 persons were killed and 29 injured.

(Reuters, AP)



President Ronald Reagan was applauded Monday by Tom FitzPatrick, chairman of the Irish parliament's lower house.

U.S. Fears Gulf Conflict May Worsen

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Reagan administration officials say they are convinced that the crisis in the Gulf will become more serious and U.S. decisions more difficult in the months ahead.

A senior State Department official said it was "certain" that Iran would launch a full-scale ground attack on Iraq, probably on the Basra front, with the 300,000 in 500,000 Iranian troops that have been massed along the border for several months. The official also anticipated more air attacks by both Iraq and Iran against shipping in the Gulf, with a growing danger that Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil states will become involved in the hostilities.

The administration's decision to provide Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and in-flight refueling services for Saudi Arabia and backing for an Arab resolution in the UN Security Council condemning attacks on Gulf shipping are symbols of a policy of limited and indirect U.S. involvement adopted in a recent series of National Security Council meetings.

The stakes for the United States, its allies and its adversaries are high. Although only 3 percent of the oil currently consumed in the United States originates in the Gulf area, a White House official said, "We couldn't possibly isolate ourselves in case of a temporary interruption."

A large-scale, long-lasting interruption of the flow of Gulf oil could have a disastrous effect on the world economy, which has not yet fully recovered from the quadrupling of oil prices as a result of the 1973 oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the doubling of global oil prices following the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran in 1979.

At the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, the Carter administration sent Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft to help protect Saudi Arabia. Zbigniew Brzezinski, then national security adviser, wrote in his memoirs that Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie had objected that "we are plunging headlong into World War III."

After Ronald Reagan became president, the United States was involved only peripherally in the Gulf conflict. High-priority contingency planning in the National Security Council's Crisis Planning Group was touched off by Iraq's assessment last summer that it was losing a "war of attrition" to larger, wealthier Iran.

Iraq then acquired new French Super-Etendard warplanes and Exocet missiles capable of attacking Iranian oil facilities and shipping in the Gulf.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reagan Offers to Discuss Soviet Plan to Prohibit Use of Force in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN—In an address to the Irish parliament, U.S. President Ronald Reagan offered Monday to discuss a Soviet proposal barring the use of military force in Europe if the Kremlin agreed to negotiate on proposals by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for increasing mutual confidence and reducing the risk of war.

Moscow has focused, at the 35th annual European Conference on Disarmament in Stockholm, on a declaration of non-use of force, which the West has called redundant in view of existing commitments under such agreements as the United Nations charter.

Mr. Reagan's remark to the parliament, at the close of his four-day visit to Ireland, was the first public sign that the United States would discuss non-use of force to encourage Moscow to negotiate on detailed measures.

"If discussions on reaffirming the principle not to use force, a principle in which we believe so deeply, will bring the Soviet Union in to negotiate agreements which will give concrete new meaning to that principle," Mr. Reagan said, "we will gladly enter into such discussions."

Mr. Reagan later arrived in London for talks with the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher.

Five thousand anti-Reagan demonstrators marched through central Dublin to the parliament but were kept away from the building by hundreds of policemen. The protesters chanted "Reagan, Terrorist," "Reagan, Murderer" and "Arrest Ronald Reagan" and gave clenched-fist salutes.

As Mr. Reagan began his speech, three members of the Irish legislature—Tony Gregory and Thomas MacGiolla, both independents, and Proinsias De Rossa of the So-

Reagan and Thatcher Hold a Brief Meeting

United Press International

LONDON—President Ronald Reagan met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for 15 minutes at Kensington Palace, his only scheduled event Monday in London, which will be his base for the balance of his 10-day European tour.

The president had a light schedule Tuesday in preparation for a daylong D-Day anniversary commemoration ceremonies Wednesday on the Normandy beaches.

A senior Reagan administration official said that the president's declaration was intended to show he is willing to meet the Soviet Union halfway and that it "represents some movement on our part." However, said the official, Mr. Reagan's statement was neither "a major new initiative" nor a concession in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan also said he was trying to give Central America a chance for democratic self-determination, free from the threat of what he termed Nicaraguan subversion.

Prime Minister Garet FitzGerald implicitly reduced U.S. policy in Central America to a speech at a state banquet in honor of Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, on Sunday night.

He specifically endorsed the proposals for Central America of the so-called Contadora group—Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia.

"With many of these Latin American countries," Mr. FitzGerald said, "our people have close emotional ties through the work of our priests and nuns and lay helpers there, who seek to relieve the poverty of the people and to give them back their dignity."

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

Japan to Urge Duarte Presents Condition for Talks

By Joanne Ormang

Washington Post Service

TOKYO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's feature performance at the economic summit meeting in London this week will be as an apostle of free world trade, an unusual role for the leader of a country widely regarded by other nations as a citadel of protectionism.

Mr. Nakasone intends to press Western leaders for a commitment to start a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to follow the so-called Tokyo Round, whose work is almost done.

Mr. Nakasone has been pushing the proposal in speeches and interviews for several months, contending that the world needs in force ahead on reducing trade barriers at a time when protectionist measures are gaining ground in several industrial countries.

His appeal at the conference opening Thursday may be good public relations at a time when Japan is running enormous trade surpluses with both the United States and Europe. It is being encouraged by the Reagan administration but has aroused skepticism in Europe, which considers Japan a leading offender in maintaining trade barriers.

The Tokyo Round will officially end in 1987, when the last of many tariff reductions it arranged will go into effect. Although sometimes a reluctant participant, Japan will emerge from that round with sharply lower tariffs on many products.

By one measurement, Japanese tariffs now are lower across the board than those of either the United States or Europe, although high tariffs remain on selected items.

Japan's interest in a new round lies in preventing more protectionist barriers against its manufactured exports, the country's economic lifeline. It has, in the past few years, found barriers erected against its cars, steel, video tape recorders and other high-volume goods.

In addition, officials in Tokyo say Japan also has a new interest in free trade in the fast-growing service industries—banking, shipping, insurance and information systems. It has lagged behind Europe and the United States in many of those fields, but foreign experts believe these may be the next major trade areas to be invaded by Japanese companies.

In particular, Japan's major private banks are awash with cash and looking overseas for new ventures. They already have made inroads in the United States and Europe and are looking at less-developed countries.

A new multilateral round would

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Leftists Must Show They Can Control Guerrillas, He Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—An overriding purpose of Secretary of State George P. Shultz's mission to Nicaragua on Friday, according to Reagan administration officials, was to signal Sandinista leaders that there is a possibility in the next few months of negotiating an end to the conflict in Central America before it widens and risks a more direct U.S. military involvement.

Time is a factor, the officials said over the weekend. With the United States and Nicaraguan presidential elections both set for November, there is now a "window," as one official described it, for trying to put some life into the efforts for a negotiated solution in the region.

If efforts fail now, several officials said, the Nicaraguans must consider the risks they run in continuing to support the leftist insurgency in El Salvador at a time when President Ronald Reagan stands a good chance of being re-elected.

One State Department official said the administration would have an equally difficult problem in deciding how far it is willing to go to counter the Salvadoran insurgency, especially if it launches its long-mooted autumn offensive against the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Although several administration officials stressed that they had no idea if the new initiative with Nicaragua would bear fruit and others were openly skeptical, one senior

Ship's Sinking Laid to Gust Off Bermuda

By Lydia Chavez

Of The New York Times

Organizers of the Bermuda-to-Nova Scotia Cutty Sark Tall Ships Race said the Marques, a three-masted British barquentine, sank off St. George, Bermuda, on Sunday after it was blown over by an unusually strong gust of wind. Nine people were rescued, one was killed and 18 were missing.

Mr. Duarte said Sunday that the left's political leaders, such as Guillermo Ungo of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, "have to demonstrate before the world" that they can dismiss Mr. Villalobos, "that really they have control over the commandments."

Mr. Villalobos is a chief of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which allied itself with the Democratic Revolutionary Front in 1980.

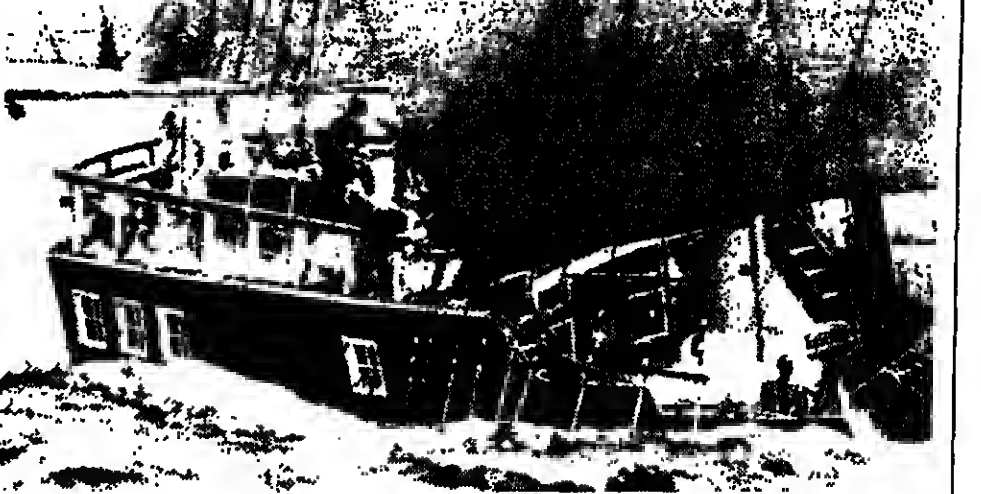
Julio Adolfo Rey Paredes, Mr. Duarte's longtime aide and oen political minister, said that the Democratic Revolutionary Front had made several promises that the armed guerrilla coalition did not

keep, including a pledge to allow elections to proceed unimpeded.

Mr. Rey Paredes added that the Duarte government planned "to act very, very strongly on human rights" in order to "create a climate of security" in which to ask the left to begin a dialogue. Mr. Ungo and others have long maintained that anyone trying to campaign publicly on a leftist platform would be killed by rightist death squads, which have killed thousands of people in El Salvador since 1979.

Comment on Killings

Lydia Chavez, of The New York Times reported from San Salvador: In stating that he would not actively investigate whether top military officials tried to cover up military involvement in the deaths of the four U.S. churchwomen, Mr. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



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Organizers of the Bermuda-to-Nova Scotia Cutty Sark Tall Ships Race said the Marques, a three-masted British barquentine, sank off St. George, Bermuda, on Sunday after it was blown over by an unusually strong gust of wind. Nine people were rescued, one was killed and 18 were missing.

Shultz Sought to Show Willingness to Negotiate With Managua

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

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One State Department official said the administration would have an equally difficult problem in deciding how far it is willing to go to counter the Salvadoran insurgency, especially if it launches its long-mooted autumn offensive against the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Although several administration officials stressed that they had no idea if the new initiative with Nicaragua would bear fruit and others were openly skeptical, one senior

official insisted there were signs that suggested the Nicaraguans might be more prepared for serious talks now.

He said that besides the continued military pressure from Nicaragua, the election of Mr. Duarte had dealt the insurgents and the Nicaraguans a severe political blow because Mr. Duarte can count on support in the U.S. Congress and from most West European governments.

In addition, and perhaps more important, the Mexicans, who had spurned the previous Salvadoran government, have now decided to promote relations with Mr. Duarte, thereby adding to his standing in the hemisphere, the official said.

Although the administration has said it has no intention of sending troops in El Salvador or in Nicaragua, a ranking State Department official said Sunday that the Nicaraguans "must understand that this president is determined not to have another Cuba on the American mainland."

"We honestly want to have a peaceful solution that satisfies everyone's interests," one official said, "but we are also firm in demanding that Nicaragua stick to its own business, and stop being the Central American agent for the Russians and Cubans. That was what the Shultz mission was all about."

Another official said, "The Nicaraguans have suffered from a kind of paranoia that the United States was plotting against them and was uninterested in dealing."

The U.S. concerns are that Nicaragua stop "exporting" revolution to El Salvador and elsewhere in the region, that it send home the Cuban and Soviet military advisers, that it reduce the size of the Nicaraguan armed forces and that it live up to promises for domestic changes. The Nicaraguans, in turn, are pressing for both an end to U.S. military pressure, such as maneuvers, and aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The high-ranking U.S. official said that "for once" there was agreement within the highest echelons of the administration on making the effort. To the past, differences at the top made it difficult to achieve a unified policy.

Although administration officials denied there were domestic

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Victor and Vanquished Differ Over Meaning of D-Day Ceremonies

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

BAYEUX, France—Howard Gillingham and Edwin Schmieger fought on different sides in the Battle for Normandy—and each has a very different view of Wednesday's celebrations for the 40th anniversary of D-Day.

For Mr. Gillingham, who served with the American victors, the ceremonies are a welcome opportunity to relive one of the great episodes in his life and bathe in public esteem for the men who liberated France. For Mr. Schmieger, who was one of the German vanquished, the occasion provokes concern about the resurfacing of old animosities that he believes are best forgotten.

Psychologically and physically, Mr. Gillingham and Mr. Schmieger are much closer to the old wartime memories than most of the veterans who will come back this week. They are among the handful of former soldiers on both sides who, after the war was over, returned to Normandy, married French women and raised families on the soil over which they had once fought.

Apart from his Midwestern American accent, there is little to distinguish Mr. Gillingham from other café owners in small towns throughout Normandy. A former tank mechanic with the U.S. 2d Armored Division, he drinks and plays cards with the locals and seems to have absorbed some of the Norman character, which is typically shrewd, cautious and initially mistrustful of outsiders.

As one of the few American veterans living in Normandy, Mr. Gillingham is frequently invited to commemorative ceremonies for soldiers killed in the Normandy campaign. On Wednesday, he will be at the American cemetery above Omaha Beach for a joint ceremony led by President Ronald Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand.

Just a few miles away from Mr. Gillingham's village café, Mr. Schmieger has built a house that is Teutonic in inspiration. There are Alpine scenes and a cuckoo clock on the walls, a beautifully carved wooden staircase in the hallway of the kind you might expect to find in an Austrian chalet, and trees from the Tyrol in the garden.

Mr. Schmieger, who served as a paratrooper

with the German 3d Parachute Division, will not be attending any of the D-Day commemorations despite the fact that thousands of his comrades lie buried in Normandy. With a gentle smile, he recalls the fanatical belief by a generation of young Germans in Hitler as "the savior of the German nation" after its economic and military catastrophes.

"Nowadays, everybody is saying that these ceremonies are not directed against Germans, but only against the Nazis. What they forget is that virtually all Germans of my age believed in Nazism at that time. The two things were inseparable," said Mr. Schmieger, who was 19 in 1944.

It was only months later, when he was a prisoner of war, that he heard about the Nazi concentration camps. And, while he now vehemently condemns the German war crimes, he remembers that his first instinct was to dismiss the reports of Auschwitz and Dachau as Allied propaganda.

Mr. Gillingham first met his future wife, Jeanne, soon after he landed in Normandy on the third day after D-Day. He was 21, she an impressionable

17. Looking back on their courtship, conducted in the hedgerows and ditches around the U.S. Army camp, Mrs. Gillingham laughs that "American boyfriends were all the rage at the time—but mine was one of the few to come back to find me after the war."

"We liked the Americans not only because they freed us from the Germans but because they brought with them exotic things like chocolates and bananas that we hadn't seen for four years," she recalled. "The Germans had been much more military-like and stiff; they made a noise with their boots. The Americans marched like cats and chewed gum."

Mr. Schmieger met his future wife, Marie-Yvonne, while working as a compulsory laborer on a farm in Normandy. It was difficult being German in France just after the war, with memories of the occupation still fresh and the French determined to erase the shame of collaboration. But thanks to hard work, and his skill as a turner,

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



John D. Rockefeller 4th

is accused of using his fortune to "buy" a U.S. Senate seat. Page 3.

A U.S. judge rejected a suit against the federal government over Agent Orange. Page 2.

West Germany appears to have no policy options outside the Western alliance. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Reuters has sold 28 percent of the company to the public, with the shares being snapped up in London. Page 9.

West Germany's gross national product rose a modest 0.5 percent in the first quarter from the last quarter of 1983. Page 9.

TOMORROW

D-Day, 40 years later, is remembered by two American veterans, one a soldier, the other an aviator.

Soviet, Syria Affirm Close Ties

Moscow Trip by Assad's Brother Indicates Policy Linkage

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The five-day visit here last week of Vice President Rifaat al-Assad of Syria has underscored the importance of the Soviet leadership attaches to its key Middle Eastern ally.

Arab sources said the main purpose of Mr. Assad's visit was to brief the Soviet leadership on recent diplomatic efforts to defuse the Iran-Iraq conflict and secure the oil shipping lanes in the Gulf.

According to official Soviet communiqués, Mr. Assad and his Soviet hosts also discussed bilateral questions, including coordination of their policies in the Middle East.

Mr. Assad's position within the Syrian leadership has been a mystery in the last several months as a slow-moving power struggle took place in Damascus amid speculation about whether Mr. Assad had overplayed his hand in his effort to position himself to succeed his ailing older brother, President Hafez al-Assad. Diplomatic observers in the Soviet Union interpreted his mission to Moscow as a signal of his ascendancy.

There has been no information available in Moscow on the substance of the talks that Mr. Assad had with the leading Soviet officials, including President Konstantin U. Chernenko and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

The Soviet Union and Syria are linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation and Mr. Tikhonov reaffirmed Moscow's commitment "to render inviolable support" to Syria. The Soviet Union has deployed its best surface-to-air missiles in Syria and they are manned by Soviet troops.

Diplomats said that Mr. Assad, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa and senior economic officials, is believed to have raised the question of additional Soviet military aid to Syria.

But the most pressing issue believed to have been discussed was the situation in the Gulf and Syria's efforts to influence Iran.

Vice President Assad arrived in Moscow shortly after Abdel Halim Khaddam, another Syrian vice president and former foreign minister, visited Tehran with a message from President Assad urging an end to Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping.

Mr. Khaddam's visit was ostensibly prompted by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia's approach to President Assad to set in motion a peace initiative that could restore a measure of equilibrium to the region. It was reported that Mr. Khaddam had sought to induce the Iranians to leave alone the "central" shipping in the Gulf.

The Syrians, who support Iran in the war against the Arab Ba'athist enemies in Baghdad, are Moscow's sole channel of communication with the Tehran government. Relations between Moscow and Tehran have reached a low following the arrests and executions of Iranian Communists last year.

The Russians, who are also linked to Iraq with a treaty of friendship and cooperation and who have resumed arms shipments to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, are said to be interested in restraining his desire to widen the conflict.

Arab diplomats said that Mr. Assad had given the Soviet leadership Syria's reading of the current situation. There were no hints as to the outcome of the discussions.



CALIFORNIA COMEBACK — San Francisco's cable cars have lurched back into service after a 20-month renovation of the 109-year-old system that cost \$58.2 million. Full service is expected to resume on June 21, in time for the Democratic National Convention in July.

U.S. Court Bars Suit on Agent Orange

Judge Rules Veterans Cannot Sue Washington

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A U.S. District Court judge rejected Monday a lawsuit against the federal government by Vietnam veterans who claim they were injured by the herbicide Agent Orange.

The judge, Jack B. Weinstein, who persuaded the veterans to accept a \$180-million settlement with seven chemical companies May 7, said the courts had determined more than two years ago that the law bars such claims against the government.

"The court has no alternative under this circumstance but to issue an order of judgment dismissing the complaint," Mr. Weinstein told the veterans' attorney, Victor J. Yamacone Jr. The ruling, however, does not end other Agent Orange-related legal claims against the government.

The government was out a party to the May 7 agreement. The seven firms, which produced Agent Orange and other herbicides for the military from 1962 to 1971, did not concede liability but agreed to pay \$180 million into a trust fund that is expected to pay claims by veterans and their families for 25 years. The veterans' lawsuit sought to force the government to provide a "uniform system" of "complete medical care" for the veterans. The exact number of plaintiffs in the class-action Agent Orange litigation has never been counted, but estimates have ranged from 18,000 to 120,000.

The chemical companies have themselves sued the government for reimbursement, claiming that they were acting as its agents in producing the herbicide to its specifications. In addition, lawyers directly involved in negotiating the settlement for the veterans have said they are seeking ways to sue Washington for the independent claims of veterans' wives and children, who say they suffered miscarriages and birth defects because of the veterans' Agent Orange exposure. The veterans themselves have blamed Agent Orange for cancer, liver and nerve damage, skin rashes and other ailments they suffered after returning to the United States.

Agent Orange was sprayed over large sections of South Vietnam and adjoining countries to strip the jungle vegetation that provided cover for enemy guerrillas. Mr. Yamacone's lawsuit was essentially the same as one that was rejected in U.S. District Court in April 1982 by Judge George Pratt, who was then in charge of the Agent Orange litigation. Judge Pratt ruled that the 34-year-old Feres doctrine, which prohibits servicemen from suing the federal government for wartime injuries, was among several legal obstacles to the suit.

Elizabeth Peer, Correspondent for Newsweek, Dies

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Elizabeth Peer, 48, a Newsweek correspondent who became the first woman to head one of the magazine's foreign bureaus when she was assigned as Paris bureau chief in January 1976, died Friday at her home in New York. The cause of death was not disclosed.

She was reassigned to the magazine's New York office in April 1978. At the time of her death she had been a Newsweek correspondent for 26 years, covering wars, politics and cultural affairs. Her earlier assignments included the New York, Washington and Paris bureaus, where she was a correspondent from 1964 to 1969.

Other deaths:

Donald Orestes Carter, 76, former U.S. diplomat and civil servant and European advertising manager for the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune from 1951 to 1953, Thursday at the American Hospital of Paris.

Nate Nelson, 52, a star singer of rock 'n' roll in the 1950s and 1960s as a lead singer for the Flamingos and the Platters, Friday in Boston of heart failure after a last-minute plea for a donor heart failed.

Arkhip Lyulka, 76, a Soviet aircraft engine designer who supervised the development of turbojets, Friday, Tass announced in Moscow.

Rebel Attack Kills 80 In Bangladeshi Village

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Tribal guerrillas in southeastern Bangladesh have killed 80 people and injured more than 200 in an attack on a village, officials said Monday.

The guerrillas opened fire with automatic weapons and destroyed Bhumansur village, near Chittagong. At least 43 persons were killed and 32 were injured in an ambush in the same area Thursday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tass Denies Sakharov Death Reports

MOSCOW (AP) — Tass denied Monday that the dissident Soviet physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, had died and asserted that those who said he was dead were "burying him alive."

"They are healthy and they are not fasting," Tass said of Mr. Sakharov, 63, and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner. The couple were reported to have started a hunger strike last month in the city of Gorki, where Mr. Sakharov has lived in exile since 1980.

Tass said "U.S. secret services" and their supporters "do not want to resign themselves to the fact that their provocation with Sakharov has failed." The news agency added: "They continue to spread new, false announcements based on fabrications and nothing else."

A newspaper in Florence, La Città, reported last week that a woman who met Mrs. Bonner in 1975 and 1977 had had a telephone call from a woman identifying herself as Mrs. Bonner. The caller was quoted as saying that a male nurse at a Gorki hospital had told her that Mr. Sakharov "is no longer with us." Tass said: "Those who are spreading gossip about the 'death of Sakharov' are burying him alive."

Mitterrand Affirms Moscow Visit

PARIS (NYT) — President François Mitterrand will visit Moscow in June as planned, the government confirmed Monday.

An Elysee Palace communiqué, issued two hours after the visit was announced in Moscow by Tass, said Mr. Mitterrand would make the trip, his first to the Soviet Union since taking office, in the second half of June. Informal sources said the visit would begin on June 20.

Normally, visits by heads of state are announced simultaneously by the governments involved. The peculiar nature of Monday's announcement underlined the dispute surrounding the Socialist president's trip, especially in view of the widespread concern over the case of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov.

Ceausescu, Chernenko Seem to Differ

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met Monday with the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, and an official report indicated they disagreed on some issues.

A Tass communiqué said the two leaders drew attention to the need to increase the unity and cohesion of the Communist bloc and strengthen its military alliance. This is necessary, Tass said, because of world tension created mainly by the United States. The Kremlin usually blames Washington entirely for tension, and diplomats said the qualification clearly reflected Romania's position.

Mr. Ceausescu, who regularly sets his country apart from fellow members of the Warsaw Pact, arrived in Moscow on Monday for consultations with Kremlin officials before a conference June 12 of leaders of Comecon, the Soviet bloc's trade group. Romanian demands for changes in Comecon rules are believed by Western diplomats to have repeatedly delayed the meeting, the first since 1971.

China, Belgium Sign Investment Pact

BRUSSELS (AP) — Prime Ministers Zhao Ziyang of China and Wilfried Martens of Belgium signed an agreement Monday guaranteeing Belgians legal protection for their investments in China.

Mr. Zhao is touring six Western European countries to seek trade and investment. A Belgian spokesman said the accord guarantees repatriation of profits to Belgium and sets out compensation formulas should Belgian investments be nationalized.

Belgian exports to China rose to 11 billion Belgian francs (\$200 million) last year from 2 billion francs in 1980.

Lubbers May Need Help From Right

THE HAGUE (Combined Dispatches) — The Dutch government's decision to accept NATO cruise missiles in numbers linked to the outcome of future U.S.-Soviet arms talks is likely to get parliamentary approval, press reports said Monday, but may need support of right-wing splinter parties.

The center-right coalition of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers's Christian Democrats and the rightist, pro-missile Liberals holds only a four-seat majority in the 150-member parliament, which must approve the cabinet decision announced Friday. No date has been set for the vote.

Five Christian Democrats announced after a weekend meeting of their parliamentary delegation that they would vote against deployment despite the government decision to delay the original 1986 date by two years, to 1988. But the government is supported by three rightist splinter parties holding six seats among them, according to reports in the Amsterdam daily newspapers De Volkskrant and Trouw. (AP, Reuters)

Libya Executes 3 Fundamentalists

BEIRUT (Combined Dispatches) — Three Islamic fundamentalists belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood have been hanged in Libya after they were accused of planning acts of sabotage, according to official reports monitored here.

The official Libyan news agency JANA said two men, accused of being recruited by the CIA, were sentenced May 8 and executed Sunday in a small town about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the Tunisian border. Another man, also accused of working for the CIA, was hanged Monday, Libyan radio said.

It was reported May 8 that authorities had arrested two British-backed guerrillas trying to infiltrate Libya from Tunisia. May 8 was also the day that Islamic fundamentalists staged a commando raid at a Tripoli residence of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. (Reuters, UPI)

Pretrial Jail for U.S. Juveniles Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled Monday that juveniles may be jailed prior to trial if a judge decides they are likely to commit a crime while awaiting a court hearing.

Such preventive detention laws are rare in the United States. In most places, someone accused of a crime may be held without bail only if a judge decides the individual is likely to flee from prosecution.

In the 6-3 decision, the court reinstated a New York law that had been declared unconstitutional. Still undecided is whether pretrial detention for adults — favored by the Reagan administration — is permissible, but in his majority opinion Justice William H. Rehnquist hinted that the court might consider it.

Arbitration Urged in German Strike

STUTTGART, West Germany (UPI) — Economics Minister Otto Luibsdorff called in an interview published Monday for an arbitrated end to the three-week-old metalworkers' strike that has paralyzed the West German auto industry and idled 350,000 workers.

An estimated 7,500 printers joined the metalworkers in support of their claim for a 35-hour workweek by walking out Monday at 112 plants across the country, a union spokesman said.

Management in the metalworkers' dispute said it would accept an invitation from the 2.6-million-member IG Metall union to resume talks Tuesday in Stuttgart, but either side was hopeful of a quick end to the dispute.

141 Nations to Compete in Olympics

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Nine countries joined the final list of nations participating in the Summer Olympics, increasing the total to 141, organizers of the Los Angeles Games said Monday.

The final countries to meet the June 2 deadline were Chad, Seychelles, Burma, Madagascar, Upper Volta, Jordan, Somalia, Lesotho and Tonga. Only Angola failed to respond. It was not immediately known whether Angola was joining the Soviet-led boycott, which remained at 14 countries.

Albania and Iran had announced some time ago that they had no intention of competing and did not send written notification. A number of African countries are still under pressure from the Soviet Union to join the boycott, according to Peter V. Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

For the Record

A nurses' strike in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area spread Monday to a 16th hospital when about 300 nurses walked off the job at Mercy Medical Center in suburban Coon Rapids, officials said. About 6,000 nurses in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area went on strike Friday. Nurses say job security, seniority and layoff procedures are the main issues. (AP)

Iranian Anniversary May Signal New Offensive

Reuters

TEHRAN — As Iran celebrates the 21st anniversary of an anti-shah uprising on Tuesday, diplomats are predicting a new offensive against Iraq in the Gulf war.

There has been speculation for weeks in Tehran about an offensive, and Iraq has its troops on full alert awaiting what diplomats expect to be a two-pronged Iranian attack on the northern and southern fronts.

Some believe the initial phases of a battle may have already begun and that Tehran is awaiting an auspicious date to announce it. Tuesday's anniversary marks an abortive uprising against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1963, led

by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of the successful 1979 revolution.

Ayatollah Khomeini has told Iran's army that Tuesday could be an "epic day," U.S. military officials said in Washington. But they said that they did not necessarily interpret the message, monitored by intelligence sources over the weekend, as a signal for the opening of an assault.

Iranian war communiques and newspapers have given no indication that a major attack is imminent. The communiques refer to artillery exchanges, but without saying whether they are defensive or intended to soften up Iraqi positions prior to an assault.

Newspapers have reported a steady flow of volunteers to the front, but the numbers appear insignificant compared with the estimated 500,000 troops already there.

Diplomatic sources in the Gulf have suggested that Iran might launch an offensive to switch the focus of the war and ease Iraqi pressure on shipping using Iran's ports and its oil export terminal at Kharg Island.

In Washington, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations said Monday that his country was ready to negotiate to prevent a catastrophe in the Gulf but was not prepared to enter talks to end its 44-month-old war with Iraq. "We are prepared to negotiate in order to prevent an escalation of the war in the Persian Gulf and not

to bring a catastrophe to the world economy," the ambassador, Said Rajae Khorassani, said in a television interview.

Last week, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of Iran's parliament, said Iran was prepared for talks to prevent a possible disaster in the Gulf, where recent attacks on neutral ships have increased tension.

The speaker was referring only to talks on the Gulf and not to the war as such, Mr. Khorassani said. Asked what Iran would do if the United States and other Western powers intervened militarily in the Gulf, he replied: "I think if they take military action in the Persian Gulf, we will defend ourselves."

President Ronald Reagan has said repeatedly that the United States will not allow the Gulf oil route to be closed. On reports that Iran had assembled troops along the southern war

front for an assault on Iraq, Mr. Khorassani said: "I think we have been preparing ourselves for further operations during the past four years."

Turkish Ship Blazes

Shipping sources said Iranian firemen were working Monday to control a blaze aboard a Turkish tanker, the Buyuk Hun, which caught fire Sunday after a missile fired from an Iraqi plane exploded in the ship's crew quarters, United Press International reported from Abu Dhabi.

Ankara May Bar Shipping

Turkey's acting foreign minister, Mesut Yilmaz, said Monday that Ankara might temporarily bar Turkish ships from sailing to the war zone in the Gulf following the attack on the Buyuk Hun. The Associated Press reported from Ankara.

Washington Fears Gulf War May Drag In Its Arab Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

responses that can be grouped in four areas:

• U.S. and global oil preparedness. Two special National Security Council committees, on U.S. energy security and international cooperation, have been working on oil preparedness. Detailed preparations were made to use the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve quickly to prevent panic in the event that supplies from the Gulf were shut off. Other countries were asked to increase their strategic reserves.

• Nonmilitary support for Iraq. Administration officials concluded late last year that an Iraqi defeat and a resounding victory for Iran's Islamic revolutionaries would be "contrary to U.S. interests." Gulf Arab states were informed of this by a State Department and Defense Department mission in early December.

The administration encouraged a Japanese initiative led by Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiji Nakajima, who sought to persuade Iran to permit Iraq to resume its oil exports through the Gulf. The exports had been stopped by Iranian attacks in the early days of the war. In return, Iraq would ease its attacks on Iranian oil exports, and Japan would restart work on a long-dormant Iranian petrochemical project. Tehran rejected the proposal in January.

The Reagan administration encouraged the improvement of an Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkey and the construction of pipelines across Saudi Arabia and Jordan so more Iraqi oil could be exported even though the traditional Gulf tanker route remained closed to Baghdad.

• Denial of arms to Iraq; restraints on Iraq. The administration mounted a worldwide campaign, headed by the former Middle East envoy, Richard M. Fairbanks, to shut off the flow of

military supplies to Iran. Officials believe this had substantial success with European nations and South Korea. They said there were also indications that China might hold back on a large arms shipment that had been expected to go to Tehran.

The situation regarding Iraq is more complicated. The United States is tacitly backing Iraq by saying it should not be permitted to lose the war, yet it wishes to avoid the supply of weapons to Iraq that could escalate the conflict into an international crisis.

Iraq's major arms supplier, the Soviet Union, seems to have reached the conclusion, similar to that of Washington, that its interests would be harmed most by an Iranian victory.

Since last fall, full-scale Soviet arms deliveries on credit terms as well as Soviet economic aid for Iraq have been resumed, according to diplomatic sources. Administration officials say they have no evidence so far that Moscow has supplied Iraq with weapons powerful enough to destroy the Iranian oil port at Kharg Island, as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said on May 23. But President Hussein's claim is taken seriously.

U.S. military backing for Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states. This has been a central issue for policy-makers ever since the British announced their withdrawal from "east of Suez" in 1968, and especially since the fall of the shah in 1979 eliminated the most powerful local ally of the United States.

A series of missions to the area since last fall, particularly a trip in April by Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy and Rear Admiral John M. Ponder, deputy White House official security affairs adviser and chairman of the Crisis Pre-Planning Group, acquainted the Arab states with what the United States is and is not able to do under present circumstances.

These points were made even more explicit in a May 21 letter from Mr. Reagan to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

If Saudi Arabia and others want direct U.S. military involvement in their defense, they will have to request it publicly, they were told.

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Senator Gary Hart, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Walter F. Mondale after their debate.

Final Debate of 3 Democrats Marked by Cutting Exchanges

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the final debate of the presidential primary season, Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart exchanged denunciations of one another's campaign tactics in their four-month battle for the Democratic nomination.

The cutting, sometimes emotional exchanges among the candidates

came as they approached the last series of five primaries Tuesday, and they aimed some of their appeals directly at voters in New Jersey, California, New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia.

The spirited exchanges continued a pattern that has marked their entire competition. But the candidates were spurred on Sunday night because of the 486 delegates at stake and because the contests Tuesday are expected to determine whether Mr. Mondale nails down the nomination or faces a battle all the way to the convention.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart both spoke out strongly for continuing the strong U.S. support of Israel after Mr. Jackson said he felt that "Jewish issues" had received a disproportionate amount of attention in the campaign.

The other two candidates disagreed. Mr. Hart said it was critically important for the United States to guarantee Israel's borders, and Mr. Mondale said it was imperative to make clear that Israel was "our friend."

In their 10th major televised debate of the campaign year, the candidates all stressed a commitment to nuclear arms control, but they sketched sharp differences in approach. The candidates also clashed on Mr. Mondale's advocacy of the "domestic content" legislation favored by his supporters in organized labor.

But it was the issue of campaign tactics and the delegate-selection rules that provoked the angriest exchanges among the three.

Citing a Mondale campaign commercial that he said distorted his position on gun control, Mr. Hart said the former vice president's "campaign of distortion and disinformation" had been the biggest disappointment to him of the campaign year.

Mr. Mondale lashed back, saying that he had raised only "legitimate issues" in criticizing Mr. Hart's refusal to call for limiting the sales of handguns.

"I have never been personal," Mr. Mondale said, adding that Mr. Hart had falsely accused him of being culpable in the deaths of the U.S. marines killed in Lebanon.

The former vice president also strongly defended the Democratic Party's delegate selection rules. Mr.

Mondale said he had been falsely accused of criminal conduct by Mr. Hart, who has called for a Federal Election Commission investigation of the use of union funds to elect Mondale delegates.

"Now, Gary Hart is leaving a charge here that suggests illegality and criminal behavior," said Mr. Mondale, turning to Mr. Hart. "I think you ought to take that back."

Mr. Hart denied he meant to imply criminality in saying that the Reagan administration's Justice Department would be likely to investigate charges that Mr. Mondale had received improper union help.

The candidates again clashed over the fairness of the Democratic Party rules for apportioning delegates. Both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hart said the rules had deprived them of their fair share of delegates.

The candidates then turned to a long discussion of Soviet-U.S. relations. They agreed that more discussions and negotiations were needed than were being employed by the Reagan administration.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson agreed that record federal budget deficits were threatening not only the U.S. economy but the economies of developing countries that owe large debts to U.S. banks.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale again differed on the impact on the U.S. economy of domestic content legislation, which would require a certain percentage of U.S.-made parts in foreign cars sold in the United States.

Mr. Mondale, who supports the measure, said he did not believe the legislation would cost U.S. jobs, as Mr. Hart has said. "We're in a crisis of dreadful proportions," Mr. Mondale said, adding that something must be done to protect U.S. auto workers.

Mr. Hart predicted that the domestic content bill, if enacted, would amount to "economic surrender" and "would wreak havoc" on the U.S. economy.

For a Rockefeller, Money and Politics Fuel a Row West Virginia Governor, Seeking U.S. Senate Seat, Spends \$4 Million

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, West Virginia — In his 20 years in West Virginia, the question that Governor John D. Rockefeller 4th has learned to dislike the most is roughly this: Can a young aristocrat, heir to America's first billion-dollar industrial fortune, find success and fulfillment of purpose in the impoverished hills and hollows of Appalachia? And can he rise from it to national political prominence?

This year, with Mr. Rockefeller running for a seat in the U.S. Senate, the question is stalking him again.

Mr. Rockefeller, 46, came to West Virginia in 1964 as an anti-poverty warrior, looking for a place to "make impact" in his own country. He rose swiftly as a politician. Before winning the governorship, he proved to be a formidable voice for a reformist legislator and as West Virginia's secretary of state by asserting that he was "too rich to steal."

In 1980 he spent nearly \$12 million to win a second term as governor. The spending that year, about

\$30 for each vote he received, renewed talk here that he was buying his way in a poor state to national political prominence. The doubts led him to declare, "I will die in West Virginia and I will be buried in West Virginia."

This year, running for the Senate seat of Jennings Randolph, who is retiring at the age of 82, Mr. Rockefeller has already spent \$4 million. In the West Virginia Democratic primary Tuesday, Mr. Rockefeller faces only minimal opposition. Taken together, the reported and largely borrowed campaign funds of his two Democratic opponents total less than \$120,000, or 10 percent of what Mr. Rockefeller has spent on television advertising alone.

There have been two measurable effects of Mr. Rockefeller's spending. One has been to frighten off opponents. Mr. Rockefeller's main rival is Arch A. Moore Jr., a Republican former congressman who routed the young millionaire in a modestly financed contest for the governorship in 1972.

In 1976 Mr. Rockefeller spent heavily to defeat former Governor Cecil H. Underwood, and in 1980

he spent even more lavishly in defeating Mr. Moore in their second race for the governorship.

This year Mr. Moore chose to avoid a third battle against Mr. Rockefeller, deciding instead to seek a new term as governor. If elected, it would be his third term.

Mr. Rockefeller's expenditures also appear to have had a sobering effect on the Republican regarded as most likely to win the Senate nomination. He is John R. Raese, a 34-year-old millionaire whose family owns coal, limestone, steel and both the newspapers in Morgantown.

At first, Mr. Raese declared that only he among West Virginia's outnumbered Republicans had the financial will to spend toe-to-toe with Mr. Rockefeller. But Mr. Raese later mentioned \$1 million as the likely family contribution to his campaign, and last week he proposed a \$3 million cap for candidates in the Senate race. By then, Mr. Rockefeller had already spent more than \$4 million.

But the governor's spending has not been without its political costs. There is growing evidence that

Mr. Rockefeller's campaign spending is an embarrassment to some people in this state. Political friends have satirized his campaign theme of "Leadership in Tough Times," and newspapers here have begun to attack the \$4 million outlay.

An editorial in The Charleston Gazette, generally regarded as pro-Rockefeller, quoted an unidentified "Rockefeller partisan" who "privately says what Rockefeller is now spending is obscene."

The Gazette's editorial maintained that Mr. Rockefeller "has a free ride to the U.S. Senate," and asked: "Why, then, must Rockefeller spend a stupendous sum to be elected? With his name recognition and with the clout of office, if he can't win save by flinging millions on a political organization and at television screens, politics isn't his forte. He should take his licking, find another endeavor and leave political adventuring to his wife, Sharon, or the oncoming generation."

Mrs. Rockefeller, who has been active in his campaigns, is a daughter of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois.

U.S. Plans to Publish Comparative Hospital Data

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A proposed change to government policy would, for the first time, give the American public detailed comparative information on medical care around the United States, including surgical mortality rates for individual hospitals.

The U.S. government, through the Department of Health and Human Services, gathers information on thousands of doctors and hospitals treating Medicare patients. It is proposing to release more of this information than ever in a move designed to keep closer track of Medicare, which helps pay medical costs for the elderly and some long-term diseases in the United States and is running into increasing scrutiny by Congress over financial difficulties.

The proposed release could release information on individual hospital charges for various procedures, the reasons patients were admitted and how long they stayed, whether they acquired infections and whether they lived or died.

Organized medicine opposes the proposal, contending that comparisons of specific doctors or hospitals can be misleading and, further, that releasing such information would destroy the existing system by which doctors evaluate each other. The major advocates of disclosure are business organizations that spend millions of dollars a year on health insurance programs for their employees.

The proposal would require the government to disclose information about individual hospitals and doctors who practice in groups. The records of physicians who practice individually would not be released, but comments were requested on whether they should be included, possibly as early as the final draft.

For example, a patient needing gallbladder surgery could look up costs at various hospitals, the length of the average patient stay, what percent of gallbladder patients encountered complications and what percent died.

The proposal, published in April in the Federal Register, has drawn opposition from the American Medical Association, the American

Hospital Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges, among others.

Doctors, hospitals and medical organizations wrote 130 letters calling the proposal dangerous, unfair, disastrous and "a perversion that could very well destroy" the nation's system of medical peer review. One Ohio hospital administrator wrote that if the change is made, the only recourse will be to seek legislative relief.

However, Willis Goldbeck, president of the Washington Business Group on Health, which represents about 250 of the nation's largest corporations, wrote, "It is in fact an insult to the responsible majority of purchasers of health care to prohibit sharing of comparative information."

He said: "It's impossible to have a competitive health-care marketplace without information by which the buyer can compare price and performance. As it stands now, if you needed heart surgery, you'd play hell to find out which hospitals and doctors had the best results."

Several studies have shown that patients with similar illnesses and health histories stand a better

chance of surviving surgery if they choose the doctors and hospitals with the best records.

Organized medicine in the United States deals with incompetent physicians through peer review, and hospitals also work under such a system. A state or local board of physicians monitors complaints and attempts to rehabilitate or remove from practice doctors who are incompetent, drunken, drug-addicted, senile or otherwise dangerous to patients.

Even the American Medical Association and other similar organizations have estimated that as many as 10 percent of the 500,000 U.S. physicians may present a potential danger to patients.

The medical community has insisted that peer review can succeed only if its work is kept confidential. The committees release little or no

information about specific doctors or hospitals, even when their investigations show that patients are being harmed, and the cases can drag on for months or years.

Dr. Alan R. Nelson, a member of the American Medical Association's executive board, said Americans already can obtain adequate health-consumer advice from many sources, including their family doctor, and he said the organization opposes the release of information about specific doctors because the data would be devoid of explanatory information.

If a physician has a high mortality rate, it could be because he treats cancer patients or the elderly, he said.

Information that would be made public under the proposal pertains only to Medicare patients, about a third of U.S. hospital patients.

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Sukharnv Death Report

THAI BANGKOK — The death of the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej, 82, was announced Tuesday by the Thai government. The king had been in poor health for some time.

Affirms Museum Visit

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Museum of Art announced Tuesday that it will accept a donation of a collection of ancient Egyptian artifacts.

Chernenko Seem to Differ

MOSCOW — Soviet leaders appeared to disagree Tuesday over the extent of economic reforms needed in the USSR.

gium Sign Investment

BRUSSELS — Belgium's government announced Tuesday that it will sign a new investment treaty with the United States.

lay Need Help From Rich

WASHINGTON — A new report suggests that the poor in the United States need more help from the wealthy.

scutes 3 Fundamentalists

NEW YORK — Three fundamentalist groups have announced that they will join forces to oppose a proposed law.

all for U.S. Juveniles

WASHINGTON — A new report suggests that the United States should take more action to protect its juvenile population.

on Urged in German

BERLIN — German officials urged Tuesday that the country should take more action to protect its environment.

How to Compete in China

BEIJING — Chinese officials announced Tuesday that they will accept a new trade agreement with the United States.

Record

NEW YORK — A new record was set Tuesday for the longest time a person has spent in a hospital.

The Daily

NEW YORK — The Daily News announced Tuesday that it will accept a new contract with the United States.

French Cool to Call for New Trade Talks

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France is expected to take a decidedly cool approach to expected calls by Japan and the United States at next week's London summit for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, a spokesman for the Elysée Palace said Monday.

"France is not against measures that would liberalize trade, but before approaching new measures, other aspects of trade must be examined first," the spokesman said. French officials reacted with

skepticism to recent statements by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and by some Reagan administration officials seeking a commitment from the summit to start new trade negotiations, possibly next year. French and other European officials said privately that the initiative could pose a threat to European trade interests, particularly in developing nations.

"The idea that we would start a new trade round in London is premature, but we are ready to discuss the question at the summit, as are other European leaders," a senior French official said, adding that existing work should be the first

focus. He was referring to preparatory talks on trade liberalization in industry and agriculture currently under way in Geneva under auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The French statements coincided with remarks by Donald T. Regan, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury, who urged Monday that summit leaders liberalize imports from developing countries as a way of easing the Third World's debt crisis.

Speaking in The Hague, Mr. Regan said the United States would urge summit partners to keep their borders open to imports from de-

veloping nations to help them pay off their debt.

Mr. Regan was quoted by United Press International as saying: "We will be pleading for more open trade worldwide. Industrialized nations can help by more trade."

The West European summit approach, which Mr. Mitterrand will express, will emphasize the strengthening of financial aid to Third World nations, easing their debt burden, and lowering interest rates, notably in the United States.

"Economic recovery among major industrialized nations is under way," the French presidential spokesman said, adding that its reinforcement and consolidation will depend on the political will of the summit leaders to strengthen North-South economic and monetary relations.

French and U.S. trade officials also have noted that Japan and developing nations have previously resisted efforts to liberalize trade in goods and particularly in services.

A fast-growing sector that includes banking, insurance, shipping and construction. "Until all the key countries are agreed on where we want to go, and in the context of GATT, it is difficult to see any significant movement on trade at the summit," a senior French official said.

Japan Seeks Tariff Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

pose risks for Japan in that agricultural products, which are heavily protected against imports, would also be on the table. Japan has resisted repeated efforts by the United States to completely open it to more farm imports.

A new round also would likely take up many of the so-called non-tariff barriers, which Japan is often accused of using to block imports. They involve complex technical standards and inspection systems that Japan has claimed are necessary protections but which other countries claim are bureaucratic screens limiting foreign sales.

The efforts by Japan to promote the new round have not met with an enthusiastic response in Europe. Japan pressed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for a commitment at a meeting in May. OECD ministers merely reaffirmed that such a new round would be "of the utmost importance to a strengthening of the liberal trade system."

The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, has promoted the new round as a way of solving problems at a high level instead of leaving them to the bureaucracy.

Doctors Go on Strike in Italy

ROME — Almost all the 150,000 doctors in state-run Italian hospitals walked off their jobs in a day-long nationwide strike Monday. They said the number of medical students should be reduced.

Germany: Geopolitics vs. the Pull From the West

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Ask a group of influential West Germans, Britons, Frenchmen and Americans to sit around a table and talk openly about the future of West Germany's relations with its Eastern and Western neighbors, and it quickly becomes obvious that West Germany has no realistic policy options outside the Western alliance.

Reunification of the two Germanys is out of the question for generations. Neutrality is impossible because Germany is too big and too central to be permitted by either East or West to be taken out of the balance of power, and even German control over the nuclear weapons that are being amassed on German soil is not a realistic or even desirable goal.

Further integration in the European Community, closer political, economic and military cooperation with France, and a new push for a "special relationship" with East Germany are about the only policy choices that a Bonn government has.

There were some of the striking points to emerge from a three-day conference on relations between the two Germanys conducted by the Aspen Institute in Berlin last week. Participants were about 20 leading politicians, diplomats, academics and churchmen.

Another strong impression was how early in the discussion allied participants began to voice old Western suspicions about a "two-faced" Germany tempted to deal with the East while looking steadily to the West. Rapallo, the

1922 treaty of friendship between the Weimar Republic and Moscow, is much remembered.

The third striking impression was how often an inherent ambiguity pierced through from behind traditional West German views. After declaring their unshakable belief in the moral and political values of the West, even the staunchest West German supporters of the Western alliance frequently concluded by pointing to Germany's unique geographical position in the heart of Eu-

rope. But the West Germans are not "nationalists," he said, and it is naive for Westerners to accuse them of "nationalism" each time they hold a public discussion about the nature of the "German national interest."

The division of Germany is an unresolved "open question" and will remain so, West Germans say. They point out that the Federal Republic's Basic Law — its constitution — was written for a "transitional period" 35 years ago and that the three-power Al-

West Germans from both major parties, Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, appeal for a revival of the concept of "abstention" that they argue is the only policy that permits West Germany to be an active partner in the Western alliance, while confrontation between the superpowers condemns it to being a "passive object" of Western strategy.

The boldest practical concept, and the only one to be recognized by all the West German participants as a realistic policy, was the gradual creation of a "special relationship" with East Germany as advocated by the Schmidt government and then the Kohl government.

Some call it a "special partnership" or a "community of interest."

The goal is a "web of relations" in the economic field, science, technology, the environment and culture — all in the hope that the East German regime will feel more secure as a result and may ease travel restrictions and other policies of oppression.

German as well as French speakers called for the "Europeanization of the German Problem," meaning that West Germany's drive for closer relations with East Germany should be placed under a West European umbrella — to strengthen the West German hand but also, less openly, to keep them from being pulled away from their NATO moorings.

German and French, with hardly a glance at the British, said that a strong

"The notion of German nationhood is dormant but it is not dead," said a West German historian. But, he said, the West Germans are not "nationalists."

lied occupation of West Berlin confirmed and protected this provisional status.

Reunification of the two Germanys is not an issue in the current public debate in West Germany, because "everyone knows it is impractical and will remain so for the next 100 or 200 years," in the words of one of the participants.

Neutrality, too, was discounted as a practical option. The only exception was a member of the leftist, Alternative faction in the West Berlin Parliament, and even he spoke of it in terms of an ultimate Finlandization of both Germanys that would require the unlikely consent of the Russians and take generations to achieve.

Soviet Polar Flight Mystery Lingers

Pilot May Have Crashed in Siberia on Way to Alaska in '37

By Theodore Shabad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nearly half a century ago, on Aug. 13, 1937, a crowd gathered at the airport of Fairbanks, Alaska, awaiting a Soviet four-engine transport that was overdue on a 30-hour, 4,000-mile transpolar pioneering flight from Moscow. It never arrived.

The disappearance of the plane, piloted by Sigismund Levanevsky, at 35 one of the best-known Soviet polar fliers, was front-page news around the world and set off one of the most intensive international searches in aviation history. No trace of the occupants or the plane, an improved ANT-6 with N-209 painted on its blue fuselage and red wings, was ever found.

A Moscow newspaper has now called for a new effort to solve the mystery, based on reports that the plane was thrown far off course on its 6,740-kilometer journey by head winds, a malfunctioning compass and one dead engine, and came down, not near the North Pole, as long suspected, but on a tiny lake in deepest Siberia.

The newspaper, Sovetskaya Rossiya, in its May 18 issue, devoted a full page to excerpts from a 1937 diary and subsequent commentary by Valentin I. Akkuratov, a Soviet flier who had taken part in the search for Mr. Levanevsky 47 years ago. He disclosed that a Siberian helicopter pilot, on a 1965 flight to supply a geological expedition party, had come across a mound of earth with a roughly hewn slab of wood on which a branded inscription was still partly legible.

"Here, Aug. 13, 1937, was killed the crew... Levanevsky," it is reported to have said.

According to this account, the helicopter pilot discovered the site on the shore of a mountain lake known as Sebyan-Kyuyel, 230 miles north of the city of Yakutsk. The marker was later recovered by another helicopter but was lost in a fiery crash. By the time a search party reached the lake, in 1979, its configuration had changed and the earth mound could not be found.

A second expedition, in August and September 1982, searched the shore of the lake, used metal de-

tectors and depth-sounding devices, and questioned local people, members of the Yakut and Evenki tribes. Some of them recalled seeing the marked mound years earlier, while the detectors indicated the presence of metallic objects in the water.

In relating these events, Mr. Akkuratov, a navigator with 24,000 flying hours in the Arctic, offered a theory to explain how Mr. Levanevsky's plane could have been thrown far off course and, with fuel running low, tried to come down on the lake.

According to Mr. Akkuratov, magnetic compasses became unreliable near the magnetic pole in the Arctic, giving readings as much as 20 to 30 degrees off. Plane crews, therefore, must have had to adjust their flight route by a gyrocompass, which had to be adjusted periodically for the sun's position.

In Mr. Levanevsky's case, this worked as long as his plane was cruising above the clouds at 20,000 feet (6,080 meters). But near the North Pole, a starboard engine stalled and the plane had to de-



scend to 15,000 feet into heavy overcast, according to its last radio message. At that point, it is speculated, the absence of the sun for orientation, the magnetic compass problem and the pull of the two left engines could have started a growing drift to the right.

According to this theory, fuel might have run out just about the time the plane was in the area of Sebyan-Kyuyel, which is at 65 degrees north latitude, roughly the same as Fairbanks. The lake offered the only level surface for an attempted crash landing, the reasoning goes, but since the landing gear was not retractable might have tipped over on its nose on striking the water and gone under.



RETURN TO WATERLOO — Fifty to 75 people participated in a re-enactment of the Battle of Waterloo for its 169th anniversary. The battle was fought June 18, 1815. Participants came from Britain, France and

Czechoslovakia. They "fought" along the main street of Waterloo, now a Brussels suburb, because the actual battlefield was too wet from rain. The original lasted from dawn to dark. The re-enactment took only an hour.

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South Africa and Mozambique, After Signing Treaty, Move to Expand Ties

By Allister Sparks

MAPUTO, Mozambique — South Africa and Mozambique are moving to expand the peace treaty they signed two months ago into a wide-ranging economic relationship.

Mozambique, facing severe economic and security problems because of drought, cyclones, floods, mismanagement and attacks by South African-backed guerrillas, is looking to its more powerful neighbor to re-establish some of the links that existed while Mozambique was a Portuguese colony.

It wants South Africa to employ more Mozambicans, help repair and make greater use of the run-down port facilities at Maputo, send tourists to Mozambique's Indian Ocean resorts, and help it grow food on unproductive farmland. An estimated 100,000 Mozambicans died of starvation last year.

South Africa's primary concern has been to get Mozambique to refuse sanctuary to guerrillas of the African National Congress, which South Africa wants to force out of all neighboring countries. By squeezing it economically and aid-

ing a counterinsurgency movement, South Africa pressured Mozambique into signing the nonaggression treaty March 16.

But South Africa, isolated because of its system of racial separation, is also hoping that if a relationship can develop with a country it regards as "the darling of the Third World," this will open the way to its own international acceptability.

Its diplomats are noting with satisfaction that within two months of signing the treaty with Mozambique, called the Nkomati Accord, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has embarked on the most extensive tour of Western capitals any South African leader has been able to make since World War II.

If, in addition, South Africa can help Mozambique recover economically, the diplomatic benefits could be almost unlimited, the diplomats believe.

"The success of this is crucial to our whole foreign policy," Colin Patterson, South Africa's new trade commissioner in Maputo, said in a recent interview. "Imagine the effect an economically prosperous Mozambique would have on the attitudes toward South Africa of other neighboring states."

Mr. Patterson's appointment is in itself a diplomatic gain for South Africa. Although he is called a trade commissioner, he is, in fact, a career officer in the Department of Foreign Affairs, giving the position what he calls a "diplomatic dimension."

He will head a diplomatic staff of three, making the mission an embassy in all but name.

The only other black country with which South Africa has diplomatic relations is Malawi.

To increase the advantages South Africa foresees in a closer relationship, Mr. Botha addressed a meeting of his country's leading businessmen in Cape Town a week after signing the Nkomati Accord, urging them to invest in Mozambique.

Dozens of South African project survey teams have been traveling to Maputo, their conversations mixing with those of Russians, Cubans and East Germans in the lobbies of the city's only modern hotel.

"There have been all kinds of inquiries," said Mr. Patterson. "We even have a circus that is keen to come here. They all want to know what guarantees there will be for their investments. If the Mozambicans can satisfy them on that, I think there can be a considerable South African presence here."

Jacinto Veloso, the senior cabinet minister, Politburo member and presidential adviser who headed Mozambique's negotiating team in the talks with South Africa, said there would be no problem about giving these guarantees. He said the guarantees would be spelled out in a code of investment the government would publish next month.

"We will be very flexible," he

said in an interview. "We understand that a businessman will want to repatriate capital to amortize his investment as quickly as possible."

Mr. Veloso, who is Mozambique's economic affairs minister, sees no conflict in a Marxist-Leninist government's accommodating capitalism in this way.

"Capital is capital, investment is investment," he said. "If someone invests capital, he wants a return on it, whether he is a private entrepreneur or the head of a state enterprise."

Mr. Veloso said many South African companies had shown an interest in investing in Mozambique, "but the most advanced discussions are in the field of agriculture."

Food production is also Mozambique's most urgent need because of a series of natural disasters coupled with the failure of some big state farms and attacks by guerrillas.

Mr. Veloso said that Mozambique was not only prepared to allow South African companies to launch agribusiness projects alongside its own state farms but would even allow white South African farmers to use farmland in Mozambique.

Mozambique is also hoping for a big increase in South Africa's use of Maputo harbor, which is the closest port to the heavily industrialized Witwatersrand region around Johannesburg.

In Managua, Shultz Sought To Show Willingness to Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

political motivations in the Shultz trip, they said they hoped the opening of talks with Nicaragua would defuse some of the criticism in Washington that the Reagan administration was not making efforts to seek an accord.

The next step, a high-ranking official said, will be for Harry W. Shanderman, the special Central American negotiator, to confer with Victor Hugo Tinoco, the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, who has been made responsible with negotiating with the United States.

If the negotiations prove productive, the final result will probably not be a formal Nicaraguan-U.S. pact but a regional accord put together by the so-called Contadora group, made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama. The group has been trying to get agreement from all Central American states on 21 points, including non-aggression, limits on forces and an end to foreign military advisers.

The talks between the United

States and Nicaragua may be prolonged, but with the elections in both nations as a target date, some officials think this may be a key moment for testing the possibilities.

The expected fall offensive also adds to the significance of the Shultz trip. Such an offensive could increase pressure on Mr. Reagan to alter his stated opposition to sending U.S. forces to the region.

Officials in the United States and in Nicaragua said no breakthroughs were achieved, and none was expected, in Mr. Shultz's meeting with Sandinista officials. There also seems to be strong skepticism both in Washington and in Managua about the willingness of the other side to compromise.

The administration intends to step up efforts in the House of Representatives to approve \$21 million more in covert aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Shultz said. Another official said "the worst signal we can send the Nicaraguans now is to cut the aid."



President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, right, and Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, an aide, at a press conference.

Salvadoran Left Must Show Control of Rebels, Duarte Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Duarte said: "If there is a case that I know absolutely, it is the case of the courts. I don't need to investigate anything. I know it all."

Mr. Duarte was president of El Salvador's provisional junta when the government investigated the killings. He said at the time that he had personally investigated the case and was convinced no higher officials were involved.

His assertion that an inquiry into a possible cover-up was unnecessary seemed to suggest that he might take a softer line toward the armed forces than had previously been expected. Although he said he did not believe senior officials were involved, Mr. Duarte had said previously that he tried to pursue the case vigorously but was stymied by the military.

Last month, after a Salvadoran court convicted five former Na-

tional Guardsmen of aggravated homicide in the killings of the four women on Dec. 2, 1980, the U.S. Embassy said it would encourage the government to pursue an inquiry into the charges of a cover-up.

Kenneth Blakely, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy, said he would have to "review with Washington if any further action on our part is necessary."

The embassy has given the government a copy of a report prepared by December by a former U.S. judge, Harold R. Tyler Jr. It concluded that there was a cover-up and that it was "quite possible" that the current minister of defense, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, was aware of it.

"The first reaction of the Salvadoran authorities to the murder was, tragically, to conceal the perpetrators from justice," the report said.



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Marcos Defends Decree-Making Powers

United Press International

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, in an address Monday to the outgoing National Assembly, defended his powers to legislate by decree, saying he uses them in only a "few instances" after consulting with a party caucus.

The May 14 elections, Mr. Marcos said, showed "a vigorous renewal of confidence" in the present form of government and he denounced calls for the scrapping of the parliamentary system.

Some opposition leaders have

criticized the 1973 constitution under which the National Assembly was created and want to return to a U.S.-style government. Mr. Marcos disbanded the presidential system in 1972 when he declared martial law, which was ended in 1981. The present constitution provides for a strong president and a unicameral legislature. The new parliament is to convene June 23.

"For anyone to sound anew a call for restoration of the presidential system is to dissent and refuse to heed the message of our people," said Mr. Marcos, whose ruling New Society Movement suffered losses

at the polls. "When this assembly was elected and convened, we made manifest our faith that we could have strong and effective government without authoritarianism and centralism."

Several opposition leaders boycotted the elections over Mr. Marcos's refusal to give up the decree-making powers. Others opposition leaders participated, vowing to mount a parliamentary challenge to the powers.

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LETTERS
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ARTS / LEISURE

Paul Audrain: A New President at Dior's Helm

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The decor has changed at Dior and so has the man. For the first time in 38 years, the house has a new president, Paul

HEBE DORSEY

Audrain, 39, who succeeded Jacques Rouet, 66, who was one of the founders of the house with the late Christian Dior.

This move ends a long spell of speculation and struggle at the top.

The change last month became mandatory when the board lowered the retirement age to 65. Rouet remains as a director of the company.

The new man at the helm, slight, soft-spoken, bespectacled and balding, looks like a head teller at a bank. Wearing a classic navy suit and dark red tie, he comes across as a technocrat. "With me, everything begins and ends with figures," he likes to say.

He sits at an ultramodern glass-topped desk, with contemporary

white rug and curtains, a sharp contrast to Rouet's mahogany desk and library decor. The only trace of the past is the Dior-gray painted walls.

The heavy mantelpiece has been removed and the portrait of Dior that used to hang above the president's head has vanished, replaced with a fashion sketch by the house's chief designer, Marc Bohan.

"But that," Audrain said, "is a mistake. Dior's portrait is coming back."

Audrain, whose career started with IBM France in 1969, joined the house of Dior in 1974 as financial director and has been working closely with Rouet ever since.

A shrewd administrator, Rouet is often credited with shaping the house of Dior as it is today, a rare example of a fashion house alive and well long after the founding designer has died.

Asked to comment on Rouet's achievements in the house, Audrain said: "His biggest plus is the way he managed the licensee operation all over the world. In 1973, before I joined the company, in the United States Dior was making \$17.6 million, mainly with licensees. In 1983, this figure climbed to \$260 million, which is roughly half the total business volume of Dior. This must be put to Rouet's credit. I'm sure we won't be able to duplicate this in the next 10 years."

Asked what Rouet's most negative point was, Audrain said: "He was too much of an authoritarian. I will have to listen and delegate more."

What's in store for Dior "is contained in two words," Audrain said, "preserving and developing. We have to preserve the capital of fame and prestige, which is very

important, the constant creativity and research, the beauty of colors, fabrics and shapes, the quality of the production and the distribution." In short, as he said in perfect English minutes later: "We don't want easy money. Dior won't trade down."

Developing, Audrain added, means that Dior will aim for a better marketing job. Audrain said that some areas needed zeroing-in on. He cited the United States, "where Dior has a profitable bed-sheets license but no bathroom towels. Our menswear line is weak in Japan and we've asked our partner, Kanebo, to make an effort. We must look at the situation in its global aspect and make it more coherent."

One of Dior's weakest areas is its prestige women's ready-to-wear, with a turnover of \$10 million. Launched in 1973, it never really got off the ground, as Audrain admitted with a pained expression. This collection, long designed by Marc Bohan, was recently turned over to Jacques Penneroux, who, despite having done a good job with Dior's menswear, failed to make this a success.

Asked what he planned to do about it, Audrain was evasive. "All I can tell you is that Penneroux has started working on the collection. He had to, since we had to select the spring fabrics literally the day after the winter collection was shown." He did not, however, say whether Penneroux would finish it. Nor would he discuss further plans. "I'm too new in the job," he said.

Audrain offered no comment on the pending settlement between Rouet and Dior, with Rouet reportedly asking for \$4 million in



Paul Audrain

bonuses for early retirement. No comment on the subject from Rouet either, who had a good relationship with Audrain. "Audrain was my right arm for ten years and he was elected unanimously," he said, "which made me very happy because it restored unity to this house."

No comment either on the future of Société Boussac Saints Frères, the bankrupt owner of Dior. What happens to the various elements of Boussac — many of which, like Dior, are profitable — remains to be decided. It is generally assumed that Dior will be spun off and sold to the highest bidder. Whether Audrain remains in charge then, no one can say.

Glyndebourne: A Thriving 50

By Henry Picasants

International Herald Tribune

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — Once upon a time the wealthy owner of a lovely estate in one of the loveliest parts of Sussex married a very pretty opera singer, and had the mad idea of adding a little opera house to the already spacious family mansion.

This wealthy country squire was John Christie. The pretty opera singer was Audrey Mildmay, a member of the Carl Rosa touring opera company. They were married in 1931. Two years later, in June of 1933, Christie announced to the press that the opera house had been built, and would open the following spring with either "Don Giovanni" or "Die Walküre." Productions of "Parsifal" at Easter and "Hansel and Gretel" at Christmas were contemplated for the future.

It didn't work out quite that way. Audrey Mildmay, if not her Wagner-loving husband, knew that a 150-seat theater in the Sussex countryside was no place for "Die Walküre" or "Parsifal." "If you're going to spend all that money, John," she told her dotting husband, "for God's sake do the thing properly!"

With the fortunate — and fortuitous — assistance of a greatly gifted and accomplished trio who had turned their backs on a Nazi Germany — the conductor Fritz Busch from Dresden, the stage director Carl Ebert and the administrator Rudolf Bing from Berlin — things were, indeed, done properly. The house opened on May 29, 1934, with Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," with Mrs. Christie as the fetching Susanna.

"The Marriage of Figaro" was given again this past May 29 in a theater now seating 700, and presided over by John Christie's son George, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of an impossible dream that has become one of the most successful and prestigious of all opera festivals. It is also, with its tradition of evening dress — for performances beginning at 5 or 6 o'clock — and a long dinner interval for picknicking on the extensive and well-manicured lawns, one of the most unusual.

That first festival in 1934 offered "Cosi fan tutte" as well as "The Marriage of Figaro," and lasted only two weeks. This year's festival runs through Aug. 17, the repertoire also including Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," Benjamin Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Richard Strauss's "Arabella" and, as in that first year, "Cosi fan tutte."

The repertoire reflects accurately the character that Glyndebourne has presented to the musical world from the beginning. A number of composers have figured in the annual program, but the constant names have been Mozart, Rossini and Strauss, with a recurring bow to baroque as represented by Monteverdi and Cavalli.

This year's casting also reflects Glyndebourne tradition: no great — and expensive — stars, but rather younger professionals ready to come for the summer and rehearse, some of them possibly headed for stardom, following in the Glyndebourne footsteps of Birgit Nilsson, Joan Sutherland, Sema Jurinac, Geraint Evans, Teresa Berganza, Kiri Te Kanawa, Frederica von Stade, Ileana Cotrubas and Mirella Freni.

The 50th anniversary opening with "The Marriage of Figaro," a revival of Sir Peter Hall's production of 1973, has been followed by the season's first new production, "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," also by Hall, with Raymond Leppard conducting his realization of Monteverdi's score introduced here in 1962 when John Pritchard was the conductor. This edition has been widely performed since then in Europe and North America, applauded by audiences everywhere and revived by musicologists for its indifference to "authenticity."

This new production, designed and lighted by Sir Peter's longtime partner, John Bury, is pleasing to both eye and ear, however offensive the sordid tale of adultery and incest may be to moral sensibility. It is, if not always immaculately sung, by Maria Ewing in the title role, and three other Americans: Cynthia Clarey as Ottavia, Dennis Bailey as Nero, Dale Duesing as Ottone, Keith Lewis (a New Zealand) as Lucius and Robert Lloyd (English) as Seneca.

The casting of castrato roles with tenors is, as always, a mistake. "The Marriage of Figaro," solicitedly conducted by Bernard Haitink, also has a strongly American cast, with Giana Rinaldi as Susanna, Faith Esham as Cherubino, Richard Stilwell as Count Almaviva and Mimi Lerner as Marcelina. All do well, most notably Rinaldi, but the performance is dominated by the Italian Claudio Desderi's truculent Figaro.

As if to demonstrate that Glyndebourne casting is not exclusively for the young, Por Cuzco is sung and acted by that Swiss master of cameo roles Hugues Cuénod, who will be 82 on June 26. Enrival.

'Fool' Sparks English Theater in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — English-language theater is having another go in Paris.

In January four associations of English-speaking players (The English Channel, the Spotlight Theater, The Stage and the X-Pat Theater) joined to rent the Théâtre Mambel, tucked away on a steep, spiral Montmartre lane. After four months, they report, solvency has been attained.

The X-Pat, a nonprofit group of theater professionals, is devoted to producing classic, contemporary and original works. Since its inception last year it has produced Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" and Tennessee Williams' "Suddenly Last Summer," but its current offering — at the Théâtre Mambel through June 16 — is more venturesome, having never been seen here in French or English or as a motion picture. This is Sam Shepard's latest play, "Fool for Love," a current off-Broadway hit that also is playing in Los Angeles, where it was crowned with the local critics' award. Next season it is to be done here in French so that the X-Pat edition is in the nature of a preview.

Shepard is an American dramatist who came to notice in the 1960s when his first works were acted at New York's Theatre Genesis, housed in an old church, and at the Cafe La Mama, a nursery for novice playwrights. The early Shepard pieces, with their stream-of-consciousness, apparently eluded translation. Henry Pillsbury tried one of them, "La Turista," in French to the consternation of Parisian audiences.

Shepard has since become more communicative. He is the author of the Wim Wenders film, "Paris, Texas," voted the prize as the best motion picture to the recent Cannes festival competition. His new play is an agitated yarn about a cowboy who unwittingly commits incest with his half-sister and seeks — her protests notwithstanding — to continue the sport, it bulges with melodramatic whoop-de-do, while the pair's father, a comic old reprobate (absent from their confrontation but present in their thoughts), sits reminiscing about the past in a rocker at the platform's apron.

The interpreting quartet — Garrick Maul as the ranchy truck-driving rancher, Deborah Gray as his half-sister, Nick Calderbank as the bewildered bean and Robert Barr as the callous parent, a four-grain figure — rise to the difficult challenge of the extravagant fable, making the most of its flashes of salty humor and frequent outbursts of hysteria. Judith Burnett's direction is to be commended for the swift pace and the effective projection of this gamy slice of Americana.

"Fool for Love" is being performed nightly at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays) and tickets are from 40 to 50 francs at the Théâtre Mambel (4 Rue de l'Armée d'Or).

On June 6 the English Channel company opens its production of "Twelfth Night" in the Jardin Shakespeare des Bois de Boulogne. This alfresco presentation will be given nightly at 8:30 (except Mondays) through June 24. It is promised that the staging will strive for the "energy, color and passion of an Italian carnival." Sheila Duncan is to be its Viola. There are

matinees at 3 P.M. on June 10 and 17.

The Spotlight is currently on tour in France with a repertoire of children's plays. At the Galerie 55 (55 Rue de Seine) at 8:30 (except Sundays and Mondays) William Doherty's production of Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (for the English Theater of Paris) may be seen and the Stage group announces a musical-comedy recital at the Théâtre Mambel on July 1.

The American Center on the Boulevard Raspail occasionally imports American productions of an avant-garde nature for brief engagements but it has abandoned a standing local acting company.

English-language theater in Paris must acquire French support to survive. This can be done, but it has not been done often. Some seasons ago Samuel Beckett supervised a program in English of his monologues and playlets as a one-man show for that excellent Irish actor, Jack MacGowran. Beckett's reputation filled the house on the opening night, but the show closed in a week.

Edward Sterling, an English actor, proved the most resourceful entrepreneur of English plays for Parisian audiences. Sterling, trained in the Ben Greet troupe, came here to act a part in "Macbeth," a production in which James K. Hacken, starred. That was in

1921 and Sterling stayed on. He formed his own company, which played in Paris and elsewhere for two decades.

The secret of Sterling's prolonged success lay in his swift obtaining of popular new plays when they were still on the London boards prior to their translation and their appearance as movies.

He produced plays by Shaw, O'Casey, Drinkwater, Galsworthy, Priestly, Van Druen, Noel Coward, St. John Ervine and Lonsdale. He toured them in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. University students everywhere, wanting to hear English and to learn of the latest trends in English drama and playgoers were offered a novel experience. The company he assembled was not much above the stock level and when a star occasionally joined them — as Mrs. Patrick Campbell once did — they were overshadowed, but the regulars were sufficiently accomplished to play acceptably everything from Shakespeare to "While Parents Sleep."

A shrewd impresario, Sterling's repertoire embraced thrillers and farces as well as the works of distinguished dramatists.

The newly-formed companies of English language players would do well to adopt the Sterling system. It is the only one to have functioned profitably for 30 years.

The Leaves of Pina Bausch And Other Olympic Arts

By Alijan Harnetz

New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Pina Bausch's Wuppertaler Tanztheater, the controversial West German dance company, opened the 10-week-long Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium. Before it ends on Aug. 12, the arts festival adjunct to the 1984 summer Olympic Games will have provided more than 400 performances by 145 theater, dance and music companies, representing every continent and 18 countries.

It was the Wuppertaler troupe's American debut, and other companies making their U.S. debuts in the festival include Britain's Royal Opera of Covent Garden, the National Theater of Greece — in a Greek-language performance of "Oedipus Rex" — Australia's circus Oz, and Japan's erotic modern dance company, Sankaijuku.

The festival opened Friday with the unveiling of a 25-foot-tall bronze sculpture by Robert Graham — two pillars topped by two headless athletes — at the entrance to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, a stadium built for the 1932 Olympic Games.

About 300 civic and community leaders watched Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles and four past Olympic medalists pull, finally at first, at the white cloth that covered the statue.

Friday night's program by Bausch, the Wuppertaler company's choreographer, included an interpretation of Igor Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring." The stage of the auditorium was layered with peat moss for the baller.

let, was a stark and despairing look at the relationship between men and women. It was greeted with applause and a sprinkling of boos.

The 44-year-old Bausch, who received part of her training at Juilliard, became director of the dance troupe in Wuppertal in 1973. "The Rite of Spring," which she choreographed in 1975, contains many of the traditional assumptions of what constitutes dance. In 1977, she broke with traditional ideas with "Bluebeard," a ballet the company will perform Thursday and Friday.

The festival provided 40 30-gallon bags of leaves to be strewn on the stage for "Bluebeard."

Robert Fitzpatrick, director of the festival, said that initially an effort had been made to import dried leaves from Europe but U.S. Customs refused to allow them entrance.

"Miss Bausch rejected our California leaves as too exotic," he said. "They weren't the same color as German leaves. Then we tried artificial leaves, but they were too hard on the dancers' feet. Finally, we were able to buy bagged leaves from Northern California. But the bags were full of twigs. For an additional \$5 a bag, the sellers agreed to remove the twigs and thorns."

The Wuppertaler Tanztheater will make its New York debut at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on June 12. The New York engagement will include "The Rite of Spring," "Café Müller," "Bluebeard," and "1980," a ballet in which the stage is covered by 11 tons of Kentucky bluegrass, which is watered by the dancers during the performance.

Korean opens another gate to Seoul.



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U.S. Stocks
Surge, Page 10

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1984

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Commodities Index Signals
Mild Warning on Inflation

By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With supplies of most of the important agricultural and industrial commodities abundant for the past decade, why has the Commodity Research Bureau index of futures prices been rising recently? And why does it now appear poised for a sharp decline?

One reason is that interest rates, always a prime factor in the pricing of all commodities, become the dominant influence on cash and futures markets whenever the supply-demand fundamentals are muted, as they have been.

William L. Jiler, president of the Commodity Research Bureau, the industry's leading independent statistical organization, explained: "All commodities have to be financed from the moment they leave the farm and mine and move through the processing and warehousing systems to the ultimate buyer. When stocks of raw materials are relatively high, as they have been for years, the carrying or financing costs of the goods become the fundamental market factor."

But when commodity prices move up mainly because of higher carrying costs, it turns away buyers, and as a result, these advances become short-lived, he noted.

Raw commodity prices, the first stage of the processing system, tend to forecast faithfully the trend in the Consumer Price Index, usually leading it by six months on average, Mr. Jiler said.

"Since 1956, we have found that when supplies are ample, a rise in interest rates has a depressing effect on commodities generally. It simply costs too much to carry goods while you wait for buyers who don't want to pay the added costs. This is why our statistics lead us to believe that the current inflationary cycle will peak at 7.2 percent, or about three times its recent low of 2.4 percent, which was set in July 1983."

The main reason why he is not overly concerned about a return to rampant inflation, Mr. Jiler said, is that the recent increase in interest rates is not grounded on rising prices of basic food and industrial raw materials, but in such factors as "the growing federal budget deficit, rumors about the financial health of major banks and their problems with foreign loans."

Mr. Jiler pointed out that the three most recent inflationary cycles were preceded by strong prices for basic commodities.

In the early 1970s, a 98-percent increase in the Commodity Research Bureau's index, caused largely by the huge Soviet grain purchases starting in July 1972, was followed by a surge in the CPI, from about 3 percent to 12 percent. A few years later, after oil prices soared, a 50-percent rise in the commodity index presaged a rise in the CPI to 15 percent, from 5 percent.

"While one can argue about cause and effect, the fact is that after the commodity futures index hit a record high of 337.6 on Nov. 20, 1980, and began a steep decline, so did the economy, interest rates and inflation," he said.

The 1967-based commodity index then fell to a low of 232.1 on Feb. 28, 1983. In July 1983, the CPI fell to its recent low, reflecting an annual inflation rate of 2.4 percent.

After the futures index hit a 1984 high of 284.2 on May 25, it has eased, closing Friday at 280.3, but up from 247.4 a year ago.

Christopher S. Rupkey, vice president and economist at Cambridge Analytical Services Corp., has a different view of the futures price index. "We find that farm prices tend to distort the CRB index because food costs are too cyclical, and too weather-oriented. We think industrial raw materials are a better indicator of how the Consumer Price Index will move."

Mr. Rupkey puts greater weight on industrial raw material price charts, which monitor such items as steel, scrap, copper, burlap and rubber. Even so, he also believes that the current inflation cycle should top out at slightly more than 7 percent by the end of the year. "Basically, we think that commodity spot, rather than futures prices, are the best early warning signals for forecasting the CPI because cash prices of raw materials are the lowest level of the processing system, to which all other costs are added as the goods move to the consumer," he added.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on June 4, excluding fees.
Official foreign exchange rates, New York, June 4, 1984

	\$	DM	Yen	Sw	Fr	Gr	It	Sp	Port	Bel	Neth	Aust	Scand	Fin	Den	Nor	Irish	UK	Other
Amsterdam	1.61	0.98	248.00	2.15	10.40	260.88	215.34	266.88	32.50	57.87	3.74	21.79	3.19	21.79	21.79	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19
Brussels	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74	21.93	1.48	8.48	1.25	8.48	8.48	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Frankfurt	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74	21.93	1.48	8.48	1.25	8.48	8.48	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
London	1.60	0.98	248.00	2.15	10.40	260.88	215.34	266.88	32.50	57.87	3.74	21.79	3.19	21.79	21.79	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19
Milan	1.65	0.99	252.00	2.16	10.50	264.00	218.00	270.00	33.00	59.00	3.80	22.00	3.20	22.00	22.00	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
New York	1.00	0.63	161.00	1.36	6.55	163.33	136.70	166.37	20.48	36.36	2.36	13.76	1.93	13.76	13.76	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Paris	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74	21.93	1.48	8.48	1.25	8.48	8.48	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Zurich	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74	21.93	1.48	8.48	1.25	8.48	8.48	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1 ECU	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74	21.93	1.48	8.48	1.25	8.48	8.48	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1 SDR	1.61	0.98	248.00	2.15	10.40	260.88	215.34	266.88	32.50	57.87	3.74	21.79	3.19	21.79	21.79	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19

Dollar Values									
\$	DM	Yen	Sw	Fr	Gr	It	Sp	Port	Bel
1 U.S. dollar	1.61	0.98	248.00	2.15	10.40	260.88	215.34	266.88	32.50
1 German mark	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74
1 Japanese yen	0.0062	0.0039	1.00	0.0084	0.0400	0.0084	0.0084	0.0084	0.0005
1 Swiss franc	0.46	0.28	90.00	1.00	4.26	90.00	78.76	90.00	10.74
1 French franc	0.15	0.09	35.48	0.75	1.00	35.48	30.90	35.48	4.15
1 British pound	1.60	0.98	248.00	2.15	10.40	260.88	215.34	266.88	32.50
1 Italian lira	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0003	0.0013	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0000
1 Spanish peseta	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Greek drachma	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Portuguese escudo	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Dutch guilder	0.38	0.23	62.36	0.98	4.26	62.36	53.76	62.36	7.36
1 Australian dollar	0.75	0.46	117.00	1.00	4.76	117.00	100.00	117.00	12.74
1 New Zealand dollar	0.45	0.28	90.00	1.00	4.26	90.00	78.76	90.00	10.74
1 Canadian dollar	0.75	0.46	117.00	1.00	4.76	117.00	100.00	117.00	12.74
1 Mexican peso	0.02	0.01	2.46	0.03	0.13	2.46	2.15	2.46	0.28
1 Argentine peso	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Chilean peso	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Colombian peso	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Venezuelan bolivar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 Cuban peso	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 East German mark	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1 West German mark	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74
1 Hong Kong dollar	0.78	0.48	125.00	1.00	4.76	125.00	109.00	125.00	14.74
1 Indian rupee	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
1 Pakistani rupee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 Bangladeshi taka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 Sri Lankan rupee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 Thai baht	0.02	0.01	2.46	0.03	0.13	2.46	2.15	2.46	0.28
1 Philippine peso	0.02	0.01	2.46	0.03	0.13	2.46	2.15	2.46	0.28
1 Indonesian rupiah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 Singapore dollar	0.75	0.46	117.00	1.00	4.76	117.00	100.00	117.00	12.74
1 Malaysian ringgit	0.45	0.28	90.00	1.00	4.26	90.00	78.76	90.00	10.74
1 South African rand	0.63	0.39	100.00	1.00	4.26	100.00	88.76	100.00	12.74
1 New Taiwan dollar	0.02	0.01	2.46	0.03	0.13	2.46	2.15	2.46	0.28
1 South Korean won	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 Israeli sheqel	0.02	0.01	2.46	0.03	0.13	2.46	2.15	2.46	0.28
1 Jordanian dinar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 Kuwaiti dinar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1 Saudi riyal	0.02	0.01	2.46	0.03	0.13	2.46	2.15	2.46	0.28

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
IBM	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+1.00
AT&T	42.00	41.50	41.50	41.50	+1.00
GE	30.00	29.50	29.50	29.50	+1.00
AMC	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	+1.00
...

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
Ind. Comp.	1100.00	1090.00	1095.00	1095.00	+10.00
Transp.	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+1.00
...

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
Composite	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+1.00
...

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg
Advanced	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+1.00
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New York Stocks Post Broad Gains

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange after surging at the outset, held onto broad-based gains Monday in fairly active trading with Wall Street hoping interest rates might ease soon.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up nearly 14 at midsession, eased back to close with a gain of 7.22 points at 1,131.57. The Dow index had surged 19.50 Friday, the biggest gain since it started 26.17 on April 12. The Dow rose 17.25 overall last week.

Turnover was 977 million shares, slightly more than the 96 million shares traded Friday. Advances led declines, 1,317-334, late Monday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Several analysts said the stock market was due for a bounce after having skidded for much of the first five months of 1984. But observers were uncertain whether this was a major move.

"This is a good solid rally with most groups participating," said John Burnett of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "It is coming at a time when many people were ready to throw away everything."

Mr. Burnett said "this is the kind of rally that looks like it could carry through for a while but it might have to wait soon for the bond market to catch up."

"This is the first time all year the market has followed through on a previous rally," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein. "It looks like this move is for real but I am concerned that it might be a little bit too much too soon."

The surge in stock prices — accompanied by rising prices in the bond market — was the

continuation of rally begun Friday, some of which was caused by investors replacing borrowed shares sold earlier in hopes prices would drop.

Some buying Friday came after Henry Kaufman, the chief economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., said the Federal Reserve apparently has eased credit temporarily to cope with problems at Continental Illinois Bank.

Mr. Kaufman, who has predicted sharply higher interest rates later this year, said the easing action would not last long and that the Fed eventually would tighten its reins to check a rising money supply.

Brokers said investors also were encouraged by speculation the Fed and the Treasury might work out some sort of plan to help the banking system cope with problem Latin American loans. The Fed denied a published report about the plans.

Traders still are hopeful the economy is slowing down from its torrid first-quarter pace although it was hard to tell what was happening from the latest reports.

The National Association Purchasing Management's latest survey said the economy still was strong but it was growing at a slower pace.

American General was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues following a block of one million shares at 20 1/4.

Continental Illinois, a 1 1/2% loser last week, was high on the active list and lower most of the day.

Among the other banking issues, Citicorp, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, BankAmerica, Irving Trust, Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust, J.P. Morgan and Chemical were active.

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...

NYSE

Coffee Producers Meet as High Prices Threaten Export Quota Agreement

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Stubbly high coffee prices, which threaten to disrupt the stability of the world market, forced the 73-nation International Coffee Organization to hold a special meeting of its executive board Monday in London.

Since mid-December, the group has been unable to keep prices within the agreed range of \$1.20 to \$1.40 a pound. In recent weeks, coffee for July delivery on the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange in New York has climbed as high as \$1.5842 a pound, the highest price in at least four years.

On Friday, the coffee organization released an extra 1 million bags onto the market. That was the fourth and final such increase in supply it is allowed under its rules. If prices do not stay down, the group faces the possibility of suspending its quota system and allowing a free market in coffee.

"If the price remains above \$1.50075 for the next 45 market days," said a spokesman for the coffee organization in London, "then we face suspension of quotas and go back to a free market." He

added that "there's no sense of panic, but it's worrying a lot of people on the market."

The coffee organization regulates supplies and prices through a system of export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement, which has been one of the world's most successful commodity agreements because both producer and consumer members have generally favored moderate prices that do not curtail consumption. Now there is concern that the agreement could break down entirely if the organization cannot lower prices in an orderly manner.

Retail prices have started to rise, and analysts predict that trend will accelerate. General Foods Corp., the leading U.S. coffee maker, announced Friday that it was raising the wholesale price of its popular Maxwell House brand by 10 cents a pound, to \$2.83, with other coffee products also affected.

Wholesale prices have been increasing primarily because exporting countries have been unable to fill their quotas, said Dennis C. Kouras, director of commodities research at Drexel Burnham Lam-

bert Inc. This is mainly because of shipping delays and because of poor weather in the Ivory Coast and Brazil.

As well, there is the threat of a freeze in Brazil, which alone accounts for one-third of world output. The harvest is not completed until mid-August, and bad weather in Brazil could send prices soaring to \$2 a pound.

"We believe it will be a better crop than last year," when more than half of Brazil's crop was damaged by bad weather, Mr. Kouras said. "But the market is reflecting uncertainty about the outcome. It's a very testing period right now."

Some producer countries are believed to have brought new supplies to the market in recent days, and prices have begun to recede. On Friday, the price of a July contract closed at \$1.4593, well below the peak but still substantially higher than the organization's recommended upper limit.

"The price has occurred partly because of concern, which I believe is unfounded, that if prices keep going up, the agreement would be in jeopardy," said Edward Meir, an analyst with Drexel.

IMF Chief Says Debtors Need Time

(Continued from Page 9)
al balance of payments for the major debtor nations "is, on the whole, better today than our assessment of only six or eight months ago," Mr. de Larosiere said. He ascribed this improvement in part to the large U.S. trade deficit that has allowed many poor countries to reap unexpected gains in export earnings.

This parallel, and will reinforce, an argument that President Ronald Reagan is expected to make this week at the London economic summit of several industrial nations, which starts Thursday. The U.S. president contends that the negative effects of high interest rates on the poor nations is offset by the unexpected bonanza they have derived from the U.S. trade deficit.

Mr. de Larosiere's proposal for longer-term commercial lending, is certain to be considered a

major modification of the strategy adopted at last year's Williamsburg summit. That called, as a first condition, for the borrowing countries to deal seriously with their underlying economic problems. These "adjustment" programs, as the IMF calls them, have prompted tough austerity measures in many countries. But the IMF director reiterated on Monday that austerity conditions would have been more severe without the fund's programs.

The other parts of the Williamsburg strategy involved cooperative action by the IMF, other international lenders and the commercial banks, to maintain a flow of money, while rescheduling part of the debt on an annual basis.

Mr. de Larosiere called Monday for "a new stage of the effort with a medium-term perspective." He urged banks not only to keep up their flow of new loans to govern-

ments, but "to allow greater scope for increased trade finance, or other medium-term lending, to the private sector."

He dismissed recent proposals to write off some of the debts as "paradoxical" in light of the "encouraging" news over the past 18 months. "I am confident that the best prospects strategy... lies in the present country-by-country approach of the fund... directed toward putting together realistic financial packages linked to adjustment programs that are both forceful and adapted to each country's situation," he said.

Although Mr. de Larosiere did not deal explicitly with a Federal Reserve-backed suggestion for a "cap," or ceiling on international loan rates, he acknowledged that the recent rise in interest rates was one of the reasons behind the pessimistic appraisal by some of the international debt situation.

Japan's Phone Exports to U.S. Soar

(Continued from Page 9)
ed to be the biggest beneficiaries. Japan already accounts for 40 percent of U.S. telecommunications imports. It ships twice as much equipment to the United States as any other nation.

Japanese imports are also the most worrisome to American competitors because telecommunications and computers are increasingly overlapping, and Japanese companies sell both. The Japanese companies clearly hope that their sales of telecommunications gear will increase their sales of computers and office automation systems.

"The breakup of AT&T is really a godsend for the Japanese," said Marc Brien, an analyst with Northern Business Information, a market research company in New York.

NEC is expected to gain the most. Once known as Nippon Electric Co., NEC was started in 1899 as the Japanese arm of AT&T's Western Electric Co., and it still shares some phone company tradition and a product line as broad as AT&T's.

"They are our parent," said Shozo Shimizu, senior vice president in charge of international operations. NEC has operated in the United States for 20 years, but with only modest success until recently.

Now it has contracts to supply five of the seven regional holding companies with systems. It will also supply Connecticut's Southern New England Telephone Co., which was partly owned by AT&T and is now independent.

These contracts should have a minimum value to NEC of \$30 million to \$100 million over the next two to three years. "We expect more than this, but there's no assurance," Mr. Shimizu said.

Another company expected to benefit is Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's largest computer company. Fujitsu owns a majority stake in American Telecom Inc., a California concern that received contracts from three of the seven Bell companies. They could triple its business, according to analysts.

Other Japanese companies are gaining in other product areas,

such as the cellular mobile telephone market. Consumer electronics companies have also focused on the consumer telephone market. And a major export assault is starting in optical fiber communications.

"The Japanese are prepared to buy into the market," said William H. Crawley, who heads Japan operations for Kohn Corp. of California.

With competition heating up in the U.S. market, the lower Japanese prices are a big advantage, giving the Japanese a chance to enter the market with aggressive pricing. Many U.S. companies, in addition to the Bell operating companies, are starting to turn to Japanese manufacturers so they can stay competitive.

Americans have complained that Japan has had a protected home market. Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., the government-owned telephone monopoly, buys most of its equipment from a small family of suppliers — led by NEC, Fujitsu, Hitachi and Oki — which gives these companies a huge volume of sales in the home market. Americans also contend that NTT pays inflated prices for such equipment, making it easier for Japanese companies to cut prices abroad.

"It gives an umbrella to Japanese companies," said George A. Neil, president of Corning Japan Inc.

NTT also helps its suppliers with research, conducted at NTT Labs. Patterned after Bell Labs in the United States, NTT labs has a research budget about one-fourth the size of Bell Labs' \$2-billion budget. At four sprawling facilities, NTT engineers are developing everything from microscopic lasers to computer chips to machines that

read Japanese handwriting. Much of the technology is transferred to its suppliers.

But this system has its drawbacks. As a monopoly, NTT has been slow to introduce some of the latest electronic technology and services. NTT will not start 800-number service until next year. Computer-to-computer communications networks are far less sophisticated than in the United States. Even pay telephones lack the capabilities of the American system — callers are cut off with scarcely a warning when their time runs out.

Japanese equipment suppliers reflect this weakness. While they may be competitive with the American companies in individual products, they lag in their ability to produce large complex systems, especially those involving software. But now the Japanese phone system is undergoing an upheaval.

NTT has started development of the Information Network System, a huge project to turn the Japanese phone system into a superhighway for the transmission of computer data, graphic displays and video as well as phone conversations. At the same time, the Japanese Parliament is expected to pass legislation this year to turn NTT into a private company and allow competition in the Japanese market to spur innovation.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Atari, Commodore to Offer New Computers This Year

New York Times Service
CHICAGO — Despite the downturn in the home-computer market, Atari Inc. and Commodore International Ltd. have announced plans to offer significantly more powerful computers by Christmas.

At the first day of the International Summer Consumer Electronics Show here Sunday, Commodore, which has an estimated 50 to 60 percent of the home computer market, exhibited a machine called the Commodore Plus/4, a revised version of the Commodore 264 model introduced in January.

Like the 264, the new computer contains 64,000 bytes, or characters, of internal memory. But it also includes four programs etched on computer chips in the machine, namely a word processor, a database manager for manipulating lists of information, an electronic spreadsheet for financial analysis and a graphics package to make line graphs or bar charts.

The package bears some resemblance to more complex software used on far more expensive personal computers, such as the Lotus 1-2-3 financial management program. But Commodore officials admitted that their programs were not as powerful or as flexible.

"It is for people who want the basics, without spending a lot of money," said Sigmund Hartmann, president of Commodore's software division. He said the Plus/4 will sell for less than \$300.

The Plus/4 will not run any of the programs designed for the Commodore 64, the company's most popular model, he said. But a stripped-down version of the Plus/4, which does not have any of

the built-in programs and has only 16,000 bytes of memory, will be able to use the 64's programs. The stripped-down version will sell for about \$100, Mr. Hartmann said.

Atari, whose computer sales have declined sharply in recent months, also announced plans to offer a more expensive computer by the fourth quarter. Analysts say they expect the new Atari model to sell for about \$800.

Included in the Atari machine will be a built-in disk drive, 64,000 bytes of internal memory and a modem, a device that allows a computer to communicate with another computer over telephone lines. The company said the computer will also include a speech-synthesis chip, built into the computer, that can read back words and phrases typed into the computer.

The company did not exhibit the machine publicly, but in a change from past practice, Atari showed it to third-party software manufacturers, so that they can design programs for it before it is released. Atari's failure to do that in the past has been blamed in part for its losses last year, which exceeded \$500 million.

Atari also introduced its "Mind-link" system, which enables videogame users to manipulate objects on the video-game screen without using their hands.

The primary element of the system is a headband strapped onto the forehead. By moving the eyes or furrowing the brow, a user can make the object on the screen move. The headband contains sensors that pick up subtle electrical signals sent to the muscles just above the eyes. It is expected to sell for about \$79.

COMPANY NOTES

Chrysler Corp. said it reached agreement with Mitsubishi Motors Corp. of Japan to sell Mitsubishi products through Chrysler's Plymouth and Dodge dealers until the end of 1995. In addition, the two companies announced plans for a new fuel-injected V-6 engine to be produced by Mitsubishi for Chrysler. Chrysler has a 15-percent holding in Mitsubishi Motors.

Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Industries Ltd. of South Korea said it has obtained a \$70-million contract from Shipping Corp. of India to build four bulk carriers, and a \$26-million order from National Shipping Co. of Saudi Arabia for a chemicals carrier.

Kobe Steel Ltd. of Japan said it has reached basic agreement with the Chinese government to establish a joint nonferrous-metals engineering company in the suburbs of Beijing. Kobe said the company would be capitalized at about \$3 million, of which two-thirds will be put up by China National Nonferrous Metal Industry Corp. and the balance by Kobe Steel and Shinko Steel Co., Kobe's sales arm.

Merck & Co., a pharmaceutical company, said nearly 4,000 union workers went on strike at eight plants nationwide after contract talks broke down. The Merck Inter-Union Council, which represents three unions, overwhelmingly rejected a contract proposal on Sunday. A federal mediator who participated in the talks did not schedule new talks, union officials said.

Nixdorf Computer AG of West Germany offered 20 percent of its 360 million Deutsche mark (\$133.8 million) capital on the stock market as planned and dealers reported the sale oversubscribed. The subscription period officially lasts a week but dealers said it was effectively closed by the start of trading in Frankfurt. The remainder of Nixdorf's capital is held by the Nixdorf family and employees.

S&W Berisford PLC, a British holding company for a group of diversified companies, described as "spurious" rumors on the London Stock Exchange that it was preparing a rival bid to Dees Corp. \$229 million (\$319.7 million) offer for Booker McConnell PLC. Shares of Booker and Dees, both food companies, rose on speculation of a Berisford bid of 174 pence a share. Booker has rejected the Dees bid.

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Citicorp Purchases Vickers Stake and Unit of Grindlays

Reuters
LONDON — Citicorp, the largest bank holding company in the United States, has completed the purchase of a stake in the London brokerage Vickers da Costa, a joint statement said Monday.

The transaction gives Citicorp a 29.9-percent share of Vickers's London Stock Exchange business and a 4.9-percent stake in its North American business. Citicorp also controls the rest of Vickers's worldwide operations.

Vickers has been reorganized partly to enable its stock-exchange business to be transferred to a new company, Vickers da Costa (UK). The latter was admitted to the London exchange as a limited corporate member with beginning Monday.

Separately, Citicorp said it has completed negotiations to acquire Grindlays Insurance Brokers Ltd. from Grindlays Bank PLC of London. The company said the acquisition, the terms of which were not disclosed, has been approved by regulatory authorities and represents its initial move into the international insurance-brokerage business.

Anglo American Has 5.3% Profit Increase

Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corp. of South Africa reported Monday that its pretax profit for the ended March 31 rose 5.3 percent to 776.8 million rand (\$612 million), from 737.7 million rand a year earlier.

The South African mining and industrial concern said that per-share earnings increased to 343.8 South African cents from 233.3 cents a year earlier.

Congress Delays Bill to Phase Out Eurobond Taxes

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — A bill to phase out the 30-percent withholding tax on U.S. Treasury bonds and Eurobonds purchased by non-U.S. citizens is being held up in the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. Treasury officially has supported a repeal of the withholding tax. And lobbyists for the repeal — including most of the U.S. underwriters with the exception of Credit Suisse First Boston — had expected the bill to go to conference several weeks ago.

The withholding tax provision, even though it is not related to raising tax revenue, has been included in a tax package that Congress has been putting together to reduce the U.S. deficit because the provision must be part of an overall tax bill.

The Senate has taken longer than expected to come up with a tax bill. As well several Congressmen who support some of the key provisions of the measure are accompanying President Ronald Reagan to the D-Day ceremony in France, thus further delaying the bill.

Lobbyists now expect the bill to go to conference by the end of the week or the early part of next week. However, since 300 separate tax questions have to be taken up in subcommittees, it is difficult to predict when the Congress will discuss the withholding tax provision.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
4 June 1984

<p>The net actual value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the funds: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (bi) = bi-monthly; (tr) = quarterly; (m) = monthly.</p>			
ALM MANAGEMENT	131.08	LYONS BANK INTL. POB ON Geneva	100.00
ALM-AMT TRUST, S.A.	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Dollar	100.00
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Swiss Franc	100.00
(d) Bank	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Income	100.00
(d) Cash	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Pacific	100.00
(d) Credit	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(d) ITF Fund N.V.	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
BANK VON ERNST & C. AG, POB 202 Bern	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(d) Cash	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(d) Credit	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(d) ITF Fund N.V.	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
BANK OF AMERICA	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—America	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Europe	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Pacific	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Asia	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Latin America	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Middle East	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
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(w) F&I—Nepal	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Bhutan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Tibet	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Mongolia	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Inner Mongolia	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Outer Mongolia	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Kazakhstan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Kyrgyzstan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Uzbekistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Turkmenistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Tajikistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Afghanistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Pakistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Bangladesh	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Sri Lanka	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Ceylon	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Nepal	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Bhutan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Tibet	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Mongolia	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Inner Mongolia	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Outer Mongolia	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Kazakhstan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Kyrgyzstan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Uzbekistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Turkmenistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Tajikistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(w) F&I—Afghanistan	131.08	(w) Lyons Int'l Euro	100.00
(

Survey Shows Slower Growth of U.S. Economy

New York Times Service
NEW YORK—The U.S. economy continued to expand in May, but at a slower pace, according to the monthly survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

The trade group reported Sunday that employment rose for the 12th consecutive month, a clear sign that the economy is still strong.

Also on a positive note, respondents in the group's survey of 250 purchasing managers at major industrial companies reported that prices and inventories increased at a slower rate, and that deliveries were slower for the 15th consecutive month, a sign that orders are backlogged.

The rate of economic improvement, however, did not match the

levels of previous months, the trade group said. The purchasing managers' composite index, adjusted for seasonal variation, dipped to 58.7 percent last month, compared with 61.4 percent in April. A reading above 50 percent means the economy is expanding.

"It appears the economy is taking a breather at a relatively high level," said Robert J. Bretz, director of purchasing at Continental Forest Industries and chairman of the association's business survey committee.

Mr. Bretz said that several members of the trade group are starting new product lines and opening new plants, which is responsible for the increase in employment figures. "Many were afraid that the recovery was going to be just a flash in the pan and they delayed taking on

new employees for a long time," he said. "Now the pressure of keeping up with orders and moving ahead is forcing them to make big hiring decisions."

Although the rate of price increases eased somewhat in May—33 percent of the survey's respondents reported higher prices, compared with 55 percent in April—many purchasing managers expressed some worry about third-quarter projections.

"There has to be some concern about product prices," said Walter Eades, director of purchasing for Lone Star Industries, a cement and concrete manufacturer based in Greenwich, Connecticut. "The potential for increases is there and I wouldn't be surprised if they materialize."

This anxiety, the survey indicated,

prompted selected inventory building in steel and steel products last month as companies move to buy steel before the special allowances to keep steel prices down are taken off.

Inventory building was also reported in coal, in part because of price increases but also because of anticipated labor problems. Several industry union contracts are due to expire Sept. 30, Mr. Bretz noted, and "history suggests a strong likelihood of another strike." Past strikes have tended to last at least 30 days, he added.

The survey also indicated that buyers are concerned about interest rate increases the rest of the year. "The more money costs, the less capital investment we'll see, and then no more growth."

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

June 4

1000 High Low 5pm Close

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued from Page 10)

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

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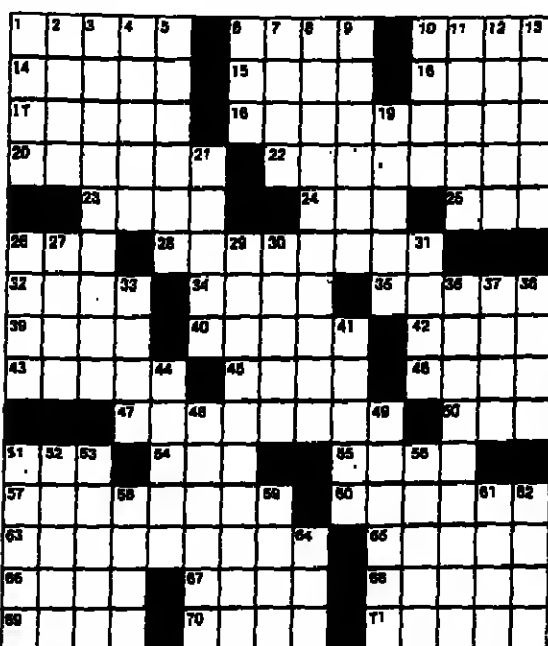
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ACROSS

1 Uncertainty
6 Secular
10 Clergyman of
14 France
15 Decisive point
16 Church
17 Refrains in old
18 Car's winter
20 "Valse"—
22 Capital of
23 Sense
24 N.T. book
25 Ike's W.W. II
26 Barracks bed
28 Softened in
32 Samoan port
34 Cleans up
35 Of birth
38 Fasting period
40 —water
(under fire)
42 Colosseum site
43 Jim Jordan's
45 Something to
46 Neat
47 Yellowish
white

DOWN

1 Piliated
2 Khayyam
3 Like an
4 Tired of it all
5 Bed canopy
6 Perform
7 Kind of cheese
8 Oppressive
9 Release
10 Bull of Doe
11 Declaim
12 Dostoevsky's
13 Ragazzo's
14 Grandfather
15 Octavian
16 Roy
17 Fragrant resin
18 Serene
19 Oil cartel
20 C.S.A. general
21 Hebrew
22 Measure
23 Move swiftly
24 Fit to
25 Destroyed a
26 Moslem prince
27 Inadequate
28 Narrates
29 Void
30 Transparent
31 Pakistani city
32 Burning issue
33 Law
34 Printer's proof
35 Black or
36 Kind of orange
37 Rural sight
38 A Gardner
39 Besides
40 Actor
41 Compass pt.

PEANUTS

TODAY IS REPORT CARD DAY, MARCIE... TODAY WE FIND OUT IF WE MOVE UP A GRADE...

DO YOU WANT ME TO PASS OUT THE REPORT CARDS, MAAM?

OR EMPTY A FEW WASTEBASKETS?

WASH YOUR CAR?

BLONDIE

I'M CONCERNED ABOUT GAIL. WHY?

SHE'S BEGINNING TO TAKE OUR LITTLE CARD GAMES TOO SERIOUSLY.

OH, I THINK YOU'RE EXAGGERATING.

THEN AGAIN, PERHAPS YOU'RE NOT.

BEETLE BAILEY

ZERO, I'M GOING TO THE PX. HOLD DOWN THE FORT WHILE I'M GONE.

RIGHT, SARGE.

NOW WHAT?

NOTHING.

ANDY CAPP

I THINK HE'S JUST WINDING FLO.

OKAY, ERNIE. TAKE OVER.

IN THIS LEAGUE THE SPECTATORS ARE IN BETTER SHAPE THAN THE PLAYERS.

WIZARD OF ID

WHAT ARE YOU WORKING ON?

A PETUNIA THAT GLOWS IN THE DARK.

WHAT ON EARTH FOR?

BEES THAT CAN'T SLEEP.

REX MORGAN

IT PROBABLY IS MORE IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHETHER ANY IS IN LOVE WITH YOU, MR. FLEMING—BUT I'M AFRAID TO ASK HER! SHE MIGHT SAY YES!

THERE'S A BETTER CHANCE THAT SHE'D LAUGH AT YOU FOR THINKING SHE COULD POSSIBLY BE IN LOVE WITH A MAN MY AGE!

BUT YOU DO FLATTER ME, LARRY!

WE ALL KNOW UNCLE ROY IS A LIAR, BUT WE DON'T CARE.

GARFIELD

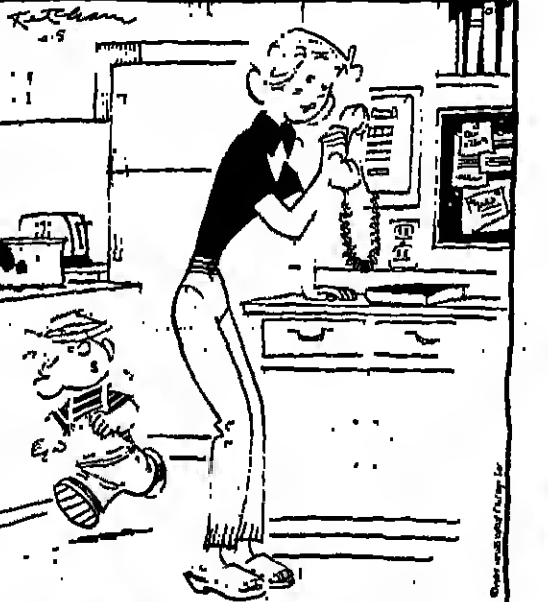
GOOD MORNING, BOYS AND GIRLS, I LOVE YOU JUST THE WAY YOU ARE.

EVERYBODY LOVES UNCLE ROY.

YOU ARE KIND, THOUGHTFUL, OBEYIENT AND CONSIDERATE.

NOT TO MENTION INTELLIGENT, WITTY AND CHARMING.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I KNOW, SOMETIMES I GET TIRED OF HEARIN' ABOUT ME."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles one letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

BIBAR

DAMEF

DOSPYR

PREDIM

Answer: What the pet store owner said as he gazed at the above caption.

ANSWER: "THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	20	China	21	19
Austria	21	19	Hong Kong	21	19
Belgium	21	19	New Delhi	21	19
Bulgaria	21	19	Seoul	21	19
Czechoslovakia	21	19	Singapore	21	19
Denmark	21	19	Taipei	21	19
France	21	19	Tokyo	21	19
Germany	21	19			
Greece	21	19			
Italy	21	19			
Japan	21	19			
Poland	21	19			
Portugal	21	19			
Romania	21	19			
Soviet Union	21	19			
Spain	21	19			
Sweden	21	19			
Switzerland	21	19			
U.S.S.R.	21	19			
U.K.	21	19			
Yugoslavia	21	19			
AFRICA					
Algeria	21	19			
Angola	21	19			
Botswana	21	19			
Burkina Faso	21	19			
Cameroon	21	19			
Cote d'Ivoire	21	19			
Egypt	21	19			
Ghana	21	19			
Guinea	21	19			
Kenya	21	19			
Libya	21	19			
Mali	21	19			
Morocco	21	19			
Niger	21	19			
Nigeria	21	19			
Senegal	21	19			
Sierra Leone	21	19			
South Africa	21	19			
Swaziland	21	19			
Tanzania	21	19			
Togo	21	19			
Tunisia	21	19			
Zambia	21	19			
Zimbabwe	21	19			
AMERICA					
Alaska	21	19			
Arizona	21	19			
California	21	19			
Colorado	21	19			
Connecticut	21	19			
Delaware	21	19			
District of Columbia	21	19			
Florida	21	19			
Georgia	21	19			
Idaho	21	19			
Illinois	21	19			
Indiana	21	19			
Iowa	21	19			
Kansas	21	19			
Kentucky	21	19			
Louisiana	21	19			
Maine	21	19			
Maryland	21	19			
Massachusetts	21	19			
Michigan	21	19			
Minnesota	21	19			
Mississippi	21	19			
Missouri	21	19			
Montana	21	19			
Nebraska	21	19			
Nevada	21	19			
New Hampshire	21	19			
New Jersey	21	19			
New Mexico	21	19			
New York	21	19			
North Carolina	21	19			
North Dakota	21	19			
Ohio	21	19			
Oklahoma	21	19			
Oregon	21	19			
Pennsylvania	21	19			
Rhode Island	21	19			
South Carolina	21	19			
South Dakota	21	19			
Tennessee	21	19			
Texas	21	19			
Vermont	21	19			
Virginia	21	19			
Washington	21	19			
West Virginia	21	19			
Wisconsin	21	19			
Wyoming	21	19			
AMERICA					
Alaska	21	19			
Arizona	21	19			
California	21	19			
Colorado	21	19			
Connecticut	21	19			
Delaware	21	19			
District of Columbia	21	19			
Florida	21	19			
Georgia	21	19			
Idaho	21	19			
Illinois	21	19			
Indiana	21	19			
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Kansas	21	19			
Kentucky	21	19			
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Mississippi	21	19			
Missouri	21	19			
Montana	21	19			
Nebraska	21	19			
Nevada	21	19			
New Hampshire	21	19			
New Jersey	21	19			
New Mexico	21	19			
New York	21	19			
North Carolina	21	19			
North Dakota	21	19			
Ohio	21	19			
Oklahoma	21	19			
Oregon	21	19			
Pennsylvania	21	19			
Rhode Island	21	19			
South Carolina	21	19			
South Dakota	21	19			
Tennessee	21	19			
Texas	21	19			
Vermont	21	19			
Virginia	21	19			
Washington	21	19			
West Virginia	21	19			
Wisconsin	21	19			
Wyoming	21	19			

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

June 1

High Low Close

1000 Agri Ind

2000 Agri Ind

3000 Agri Ind

4000 Agri Ind

5000 Agri Ind

6000 Agri Ind

7000 Agri Ind

8000 Agri Ind

9000 Agri Ind

10000 Agri Ind

11000 Agri Ind

12000 Agri Ind

13000 Agri Ind

14000 Agri Ind

15000 Agri Ind

16000 Agri Ind

17000 Agri Ind

18000 Agri Ind

19000 Agri Ind

20000 Agri Ind

21000 Agri Ind

22000 Agri Ind

23000 Agri Ind

24000 Agri Ind

25000 Agri Ind

26000 Agri Ind

27000 Agri Ind

28000 Agri Ind

29000 Agri Ind

30000 Agri Ind

Amsterdam

June 1

High Low Close

1000 Agri Ind

2000 Agri Ind

3000 Agri Ind

4000 Agri Ind

5000 Agri Ind

6000 Agri Ind

7000 Agri Ind

8000 Agri Ind

9000 Agri Ind

10000 Agri Ind

11000 Agri Ind

12000 Agri Ind

13000 Agri Ind

14000 Agri Ind

15000 Agri Ind

16000 Agri Ind

17000 Agri Ind

18000 Agri Ind

19000 Agri Ind

20000 Agri Ind

21000 Agri Ind

22000 Agri Ind

23000 Agri Ind

24000 Agri Ind

25000 Agri Ind

26000 Agri Ind

27000 Agri Ind

28000 Agri Ind

29000 Agri Ind

30000 Agri Ind

Other Markets

June 4

Closing Prices in local currencies

1000 Agri Ind

2000 Agri Ind

3000 Agri Ind

4000 Agri Ind

5000 Agri Ind

6000 Agri Ind

7000 Agri Ind

8000 Agri Ind

9000 Agri Ind

10000 Agri Ind

11000 Agri Ind

12000 Agri Ind

13000 Agri Ind

14000 Agri Ind

15000 Agri Ind

16000 Agri Ind

17000 Agri Ind

18000 Agri Ind

19000 Agri Ind

20000 Agri Ind

21000 Agri Ind

22000 Agri Ind

23000 Agri Ind

SPORTS

Lakers Flatten Celtics, 137-104, for 2-1 Series Lead



The Lakers' Bob McAdoo (11) and Kevin McHale tangled while going for a third-period rebound.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INGLEWOOD, California — The fast break of the Los Angeles Lakers left the Boston Celtics in stunned disbelief here Sunday. The Celtics were routed by 137-104 as the Lakers took a 2-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game National Basketball Association championship series.

Ervin Johnson dissected the Celtics with 21 assists, a record for an NBA title series. He broke the

stand up. They kept hitting us with jabs, and they put us away early. There's not much else to say when you get beat like that."

The Lakers did indeed pull victory away earlier than might have been expected in a championship series. The difference occurred in the second period, when they scored 18 unanswered points to take a 53-40 lead.

The Lakers shot 64 percent, hitting 16 of 25 shots, in the third period and scored 47 points, which also set a record for a championship series, for a 104-79 lead. The previous best was 46 points by the Celtics against the St. Louis Hawks in 1960.

"I didn't intend to give the guys the day off," said K.C. Jones, the Celtic coach. "But that's about the size of the issue. It was like a snowball, just rolling down the hill. I had one of the best seats in the house, and from there it was very disappointing."

Johnson said the Lakers' dominance in rebounding stymied the Celtics' primary strength—scoring with offensive rebounds. After being outscored by the Celtics in each of their four meetings this season, including two games in the regular season, the Lakers had a

whopping 63-44 advantage Sunday.

"When we do that, we create more opportunities for ourselves," said Johnson. "Other than that, we just played well, real well."

The Lakers strategy was to run the Celtics out of the Forum, and it was a success. Led by James Worthy, Los Angeles raced to an 18-4 lead by making 8 of its first 12 shots and limiting Boston to 2 field goals in 11 attempts.

The Celtics went scoreless for the first 2 minutes and again for a stretch of 3:12 before Jones replaced the guard Dennis Johnson with the out-of-control Scott Wedman. Wedman and Bird, who had 12 points in the period, then led a rally in the next 2 minutes that cut the deficit to 20-15.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar made only one of his first seven shots and made several mistakes that resulted in numerous Celtic points. He showed his frustration as Boston

cut the lead to 29-26 at the end of the period, despite having shot only 37 percent. The Celtics took their first lead, at 30-29, when Wedman made an 18-foot shot.

On the first three possessions of the second quarter, Abdul-Jabbar missed a hook and committed two turnovers. While he was ineffective, the Celtics built a 40-35 lead when Maxwell scored on a hook shot with 7:10 left in the half. The final two baskets of the spurt came after Abdul-Jabbar had been stripped of the ball by Maxwell and had had a shot blocked by Robert Parish.

Parish, who missed his first 6 shots, scored only 3 points in the half. But Abdul-Jabbar then ignited the Lakers by grabbing three consecutive rebounds.

With Worthy and Kurt Rambis rebounding and starting the fast breaks, the Lakers scored 18 consecutive points during a 5:30 stretch for their 53-40 lead with 2:25 left in the half. The lead reached 57-46 at intermission.

Rambis, who had scored only 7 points in the series, had 6 during that surge and 12 in the half, while Worthy had 4 in the spurt and 11 at intermission. Bob MacAdoo, averaging 11.5 points going into the game, scored 13 in the half. Johnson had 10 assists and 7 rebounds before intermission.

Boston's four guards made only 9 of 26 shots.

In the third period, Rambis, who hit his first 7 shots, completed a dandy last break with a 3-point play for a 73-52 margin. Johnson started the play with a steal. He passed to Worthy near midcourt, and Worthy fed Michael Cooper near the free-throw line. Cooper then laid an easy pass in the path of Rambis, who caught it, scored and drew a foul from Wedman.

An 11-2 spurt, in which the Lakers made 7 consecutive free throws, built the margin to 94-69 with 3:08

left in the third period. With 13 points coming from Abdul-Jabbar and 11 from Cooper in the quarter, the Lakers led, 104-79, going into the final period.

"It goes without saying that we were embarrassed," said Parish. "Once they got the big lead, they did what they wanted."

"We made the same mistakes over and over on defense," said Bird. "We didn't have guys running back—we had guys trotting back," he said. "We played passive today. We stood around and let them push us around."

"This was just a bad, bad game all the way around the board," Kevin McHale said in the losers' locker room. "I don't think there's a man in here who isn't embarrassed."

Maxwell agreed: "It's particularly heartening when a team like the Celtics gets outshouted. It's very humbling." (NYT, UP)

Game 3

BOSTON 1180)									
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Bird	9-16	12-15	7	2	3	30			
Megawell	3-6	3-4	4	5	4	9			
Parish	3-4	3	12	0	2	9			
Henderson	4-8	2-4	2	2	2	10			
D.Johnson	4-9	0-1	7	1	3	4			
McHale	5-12	2-3	4	2	1	12			
Wedman	7-18	0-0	10	4	5	16			
Buckner	3-5	0-0	0	2	4	6			
Ajina	1-5	0-0	1	2	2	2			
Carr	1-5	0-0	1	1	2	2			
Kite	0-7	0-0	1	1	1	0			
Clark	2-5	0-0	0	0	3	4			
Totals	40-101	23-31	44	23	22	104			

Connors, Lendl Gain Quarterfinals of Rain-Beset French Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Third seed Jimmy Connors survived a shaky start to defeat Spaniard Emilio Sanchez, 6-4, 6-1, before most of the rest of Monday's play at the French Open Tennis Championships again was halted by rain.

Ivan Lendl, seeded second and seeking his first victory in a grand slam event, won his first two fourth-round sets against Anders

match's second game and held serve to win the opening set. He broke the 22-year-old to start the second set in a game that went five times to deuce. The disheartened Jarryd then made numerous unforced errors and Lendl, dominating with a fierce and accurate first serve, swept the set.

Lendl staged a bitter and angry running verbal battle with the umpire after the official four times overruled line calls in Jarryd's favor.

Lendl began to shout at spectators to keep quiet and chastized workmen at court-side for moving during play. But his frame of mind did not appear to affect his service and passing shots.

The 31-year-old Connors had to save three first-set break points to avoid falling behind, 1-5, but rebounded to tie the set at 4-4 and broke Sanchez's serve in the ninth game.

"It took me a little while to get used to him," said Connors of his first meeting with the 1983 Spanish national champion. "Once I got into the game, it was just a matter of playing the kind of tennis I'm capable of." "I played very well after the first four games—I played as well and moved about as well as I have ever done on clay."

Connors, not normally at his best on clay, won 26 of 29 points in the second set to lead, 5-0; he lost his serve in the sixth game but immediately broke back to win the set.

He was broken in the first game of the final set but then reeled off six straight games, using his full arsenal of gentle dropshots, booming two-handed backhands and cross-court passes.

The left-handed Connors, winner of five U.S. Open championships, two Wimbledon crowns and one Australian Open title, is making no predictions on his chances. "I'm still here," he said. "Not bad, I guess—but I still have a lot of road to cover and a lot of great players to play against."

In the quarterfinals Connors will meet 10th-seeded Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden, whom he beat in the third round at Wimbledon last year, their only meeting in 1983. Since then, the 20-year-old Swede has improved dramatically, winning three 1984 tournaments, including a straight-set triumph over countryman Mats Wilander at Monte Carlo.

Wilander's fourth-round match against No. 13 Juan Aguilera was one of several washed out by the rain. When play was finally abandoned, defending champion Yannick Noah amid a struggle against Hungarian Balazs Taroczy. Taroczy took the first set, 6-3, and

Noah the second, 6-2. Taroczy opened the third set by holding serve.

Hana Mandlikova, the No. 3 seed in the women's singles, raced through the opening set against 16-year-old American qualifier Melissa Brown. But Brown, who upset No. 6 seed Zina Garrison Sunday, took a 3-2 lead in the second set when the match was halted.

Seven of the players left in the

men's and women's singles have yet to drop a set, but at least one of them will fall Tuesday. Martina Navratilova is most likely to drop a set, but at least one of them will fall Tuesday. Martina Navratilova is most likely to drop a set, but at least one of them will fall Tuesday.

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Orioles 2-1 Winners as Flanagan's 7-Hitter Throttles Tigers

DETROIT — Mike Flanagan scattered seven hits and Cal Ripken triggered a two-run sixth inning to give the Baltimore Orioles a 2-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers here Sunday.

The Orioles have won seven out of their last eight games while the Tigers have dropped six of nine.

Flanagan (4-4) ran Baltimore's streak of scoreless innings against Detroit to 10.

He struck out seven batters and walked one in recording his first complete game since April 26. He had gone 1-2 in his seven previous starts and had lost more than six innings in any of them.

Mike Wilcox (6-3) had given up only two hits until singles by Al Bumbry and Tim Lincecum put the Orioles on first and third with one out in the sixth. Ripken's sacrifice fly to left on an 0-2 pitch broke the scoreless tie, and Baltimore loaded the bases when rookie first baseman Barbaro Garbey bobbled Eddie Murray's grounder and Wayne Gross walked. Wilcox then walked John Lowenstein on four pitches to force in the second run.

Detroit turned four double plays behind Wilcox and Baltimore got one to end the sixth after errors by Ripken and Rick Duerst put runners at first and third with one out.

Yankees 15, Blue Jays 2

In Toronto, Oscar Gamble, Steve Kemp and Toby Harrah hit successive home runs in a four-run fourth that started New York on its 15-2 rout of the Blue Jays. Phil Niekro (8-3) scattered five hits and struck out eight over seven innings to record his 27th career victory. Dave Winfield went 5-for-6 in the Yankees' 18-hit attack. Aside from his bases-empty homer in the

fourth, Kemp had a three-run double in the fifth and run-scoring single in the seventh. In the three-game series with Toronto, Kemp went 10-for-13 and had 8 RBIs.

Angels 7, Indians 4

In Cleveland, rookie Mike Brown's two-run homer capped a four-run seventh that helped California win, 7-4, and complete a sweep of its three-game series with the Indians. It was the sixth straight road victory for the Angels, who are 19-9 away from home.

Red Sox 6, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Tony Armas homered to ignite a three-run eighth

and added a two-run shot in the ninth, powering Boston to its fifth straight victory, a 6-2 decision over the Brewers.

White Sox 3, A's 2

In Chicago, Ron Kittle scored from third on a throwing error by second baseman Davey Lopes with one out in the ninth, lifting the White Sox past Oakland, 3-2. Lopes fielded a grounder hit by Julio Cruz but threw wildly in trying to nail Kittle at the plate.

Mariners 10, Rangers 4

In Arlington, Texas, Ken Phelps, Jack Perconte and Phil Bradley drove in two runs each, helping Seattle complete a three-game series sweep with a 10-4 rout of Texas.

Cubs 11, Phillies 2

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Jody Davis drove in three runs and Leon Durham had three

hits in helping Chicago regain first place in the Eastern Division with an 11-2 thrashing of the Phillies.

Cardinals 1, Mets 0

In New York, Dave LaPoint pitched a six-hitter and Keo Overfield drove in the game's only run with a fourth-inning single as St. Louis nipped the Mets, 1-0. LaPoint (6-6) struck out three and issued only an intentional walk in pitching his first career shutout and first complete game in 14 starts this season.

Pirates 4, Expos 0

In Pittsburgh, Marvel Wynne had three hits, scored a run and drove in another and John Tudor pitched a four-hitter to lead the Pirates past Montreal, 4-0.

Astros 5, Dodgers 3

In Los Angeles, rookie Jim Fankhauser had three hits and drove in two runs to spark Houston's 5-3

victory over the Dodgers. Despite four Astro errors, Bob Knepper (6-5) posted his third straight victory on a seven-inning shutout.

Padres 7, Giants 6

In San Francisco, Tony Gwynn's two-run single capped a three-run ninth that rallied San Diego to a 7-6 victory and a doubleheader sweep of the Giants. Steve Garvey's two-run single was the key hit in a four-run seventh that lifted the Padres to a 7-5 triumph in the opener.

Brewers 4, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Chris Chambliss ignited a four-run ninth with a sacrifice fly and Randy Johnson added a two-run single to a 4-0 Atlanta victory that completed a series sweep of the Reds. Reliever Terry Forster (2-0) singled home the other run; Forster, 2-for-2 this season, has 31 hits in 73 at-bats over his 13-year career for a .425 average.



Sheehan Breaks LPGA Records

Patty Sheehan, with a final-round 68, posted the lowest 72-hole total in the history of the LPGA championship and coasted to a 10-stroke victory over Pat Bradley and Beth Daniel Sunday in Mason, Ohio. The first to win back-to-back LPGA titles since Mickey Wright in 1960-61, Sheehan had earlier rounds of 71, 70 and 63 in assembling a 16-under-par total of 272, the previous LPGA marks of 13-under and 275 were set by Nancy Lopez in Mason in 1978. Sheehan's was the largest margin of victory in the 30-year history of the tournament.

Norman Wins 1st PGA Event by 5 Shots

Bethesda, Maryland — Greg Norman of Australia recorded his first victory on the Professional Golfers Association tour Sunday, shooting a 1-over-par 73 to win the Kemper Open by five strokes.

Norman, who led the tournament from the first round and started the day with a seven-shot edge over John Mahaffey, finished with an 8-under 280. A 69/285 put Mark O'Meara alone in second, a shot ahead of Scott Hoch (a closing 72). Jim Thorpe (71), Hal Sutton (69) and Mike Donald (70).

Mahaffey bogied three of the last nine holes to finish 74/288, tying him with Peter Jacobsen, Ralph Landrum, Scott Simpson, Curtis Strange and Hale Irwin

That's Show Business

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Sixty manuscripts of radio broadcasts and some letters by the novelist George Orwell have been found in the files of the British Broadcasting Corp. The papers were found by an Orwell enthusiast, William J. West, by his own admission, "by a brilliant analysis" of which the Democrats are unworthy to help sell to the country.

"After Steeple, can I smear congressman Rigor for voting against poison gas?"

"That's what the congressional TV cameras are for."

Ba Jin: A 'Literary Despot's' Comeback

the literary meeting also featured writers such as Alain Robbe-Grillet of France, Kurt Oppenau and William Styron from the United States, Francis King and Alan Sillitoe of Britain

Set in 1920-21, it is a melodramatic but moving story of the cruelties of feudalism in a country that is just waking up to ideas of revolution. Through his young

In Tokyo at the congress he repeated his vow: "My writing is my duty to society. It is the writer's responsibility to create a better, more beautiful world."

and about 120 members of the first Special Service Force — the joint American-Canadian parachute commando group that entered Rome on June 4, 1944, — came back to honor their buddies who died in the fighting. The veter-

...her long life in confinement, under guard, with the embalmed corpse of her husband, Philip of Burgundy who had precipitated the first symptoms of her madness.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

[illegible]